ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,180—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1894.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PRICE 3 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
the Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th Sept.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	13th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	20th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th "
B.I. GANGES	4296	800	T Creery	15th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7300	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5100	1000	R. F. Briscoe	29th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamer marked B. M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

SURAT, 4th October. | RAVENNA, 1st November.
ROHILLA, 18th October. | SIAM, 15th November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th Sept., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Cosulich	4,235	350	9th Oct.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	650	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 21st, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby Notified to the SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. "TANNADICE," which met with an Accident in leaving Mauritius for Bombay, on about the 7th instant, that all her Cargo has been Transferred to the S. S. "AKBAR," so as to save expenses and detention of the Cargo in port until the "Tannadice" is repaired and in terms of the usual clause in the Bill of Lading.

Shippers and Consignees can Arrange for the Transfer of the risk to the s. s. "Akbar" with their respective Underwriters.

હાજી કાશમ જુસબ,
i. e., HAJEE CASSIM JOOSAB.
HAJEE ISSOF MOHOMED SULLIMAN.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 29th Septr., on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd Octr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 29th Septr., at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 27th Septr., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 27th Septr., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

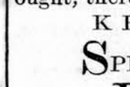
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 27th Septr., calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th September, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,590 tons, 2,200 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15: 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.

Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR SIGHT

is of greater importance, and gives us more satisfaction, than all our other senses put together.

OUR EYES

ought, therefore, to be treated well.

KEMP & Co.'s

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES

are scientifically made, and the sight carefully tested. When properly suited with spectacles, the wearer will be relieved of headaches, and the nervous system will experience a rest not hitherto obtained.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

REDUCED PRICES.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have resolved to abandon to a great extent the Increased Prices that have been added to their quotations during the previous twelve months in consequence of the loss that Exchange has caused them, and in hope of doubling their business by surrendering prices, they now claim the support of the Indian Public to secure that end.

They are preparing their new Schedule of Rates, which will be forwarded on application by any intending purchaser.

Bombay, September 11, 1894.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 5 0
Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

USEFUL NOVELTIES

FOR PRESENTS & PRIZES.

BEST LONDON FINISH, INSPECTION INVITED.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ASQUITH & LORD'S NEW TENNIS FLANNELS.

STRIPED TENNIS FLANNELS LOUNGE COAT & TROUSERS.

Write for Catalogue. { VERY SUPERIOR GOODS / "Tropical Weight" } Write for Patterns.

ALL COLOURS Rs. 30.

ASQUITH & LORD,
TAILORS, BOMBAY.

THE SOLDIER'S BEER!

WM. MCEWAN'S RENOWNED "ARMY ALE,"

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST IN INDIA.

INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS from Canteen Presidents, &c., all over the World.

Apply for PRICES in Hhd. or in Bottle to the SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
LAHORE, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LADIES' SANITARY TOWELS.

A GREAT COMFORT TO LADIES.

Highly recommended by the Profession.

Per Packet of 1 doz., Re. 1-12.

MANUFACTURED SPECIALLY for
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NATURE'S CROWN.

THE value of a good growth of Hair, both as a protection and as an ornament, cannot be overestimated by anyone; but how few, except the bald, who have it not, sufficiently appreciate this fact to be careful about what they have!

A GOOD CROP OF HAIR

Is a sure sign of good health, and *vice versa*. Attention to the laws of health will secure good hair.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE

Those who have good hair should preserve it to the best of their ability. It is no use flying to quack nostrums when the hair begins to fall off. Indeed, these should be avoided at all times as they do more harm than good.

THE KEY-NOTE

To success in life lies in the maxim: "Keep your head cool."

KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE,

By its peculiar properties, ensures this satisfactory condition, cooling the scalp, driving the blood with increased vigour to the brain, where it stimulates the brain cells, and produces that feeling of fitness so much prized by all brain-workers.

IN ADDITION

To its cooling properties, this invaluable preparation leaves on the hair a thin impregnation of oil, just sufficient to replace the oil removed by washing, and not enough to mat or cloy the hair, or cause any unpleasantness.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PERFECT VITAL

INVIGORATOR.

THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE

Should become the Household standby

IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE,

And is *the* remedy for overworked Brain, Sleeplessnesses, Harassing Dreams, Anxiety, Excitement, Wasting Diseases, &c.

AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT,

Taking the place of the insidious "Peg."

IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES

The Blood, giving renewed Energy and Vitality to the Exhausted; building up again the wasted constituents which give the Brain, Health, Energy and Vigour.

IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL

Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.

AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY

Imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants

Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by

& CO., LD., BOMBAY.

LECTURE READ BY
JAMES DARMESTETER
(Pamphlet form),
Bombay Gazette,
Post free.
Bombay Gazette" Press.

J. NEUBERG,

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY FOR THE WELL-KNOWN BASEL MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS OF MANGALORE AND CANNANORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.

	Rs. a. Each		Rs. a. Each
5½ feet by 5½ feet.	3 4	7 feet by 9 feet	7 0
5½ " " 7½ "	4 6	7 " " 10 "	8 0
6 " " 6 "	4 0	7 " " 12 "	9 8
6 " " 8 "	5 6	7 " " 14 "	11 0
6 " " 9 "	6 0	7½ " " 7½ "	6 4
6½ " " 6½ "	4 8	7½ " " 10 "	8 8
6½ " " 9 "	6 12	7½ " " 12 "	10 4
6½ " " 10 "	7 8	7½ " " 14 "	12 0
6½ " " 12 "	9 0	7½ " " 18 "	15 8
6½ " " 6½ "	4 14	8½ " " 8½ "	7 4
6½ " " 8 "	6 0	8½ " " 10 "	8 14
6½ " " 9 "	6 12	8½ " " 20 "	17 12
6½ " " 10 "	7 8	8½ " " 24 "	21 4
6½ " " 12 "	9 0	8½ " " 8½ "	8 0
7 " " 7 "	5 8	9 " " 9 "	9 8
7 " " 8 "	6 5	10 " " 3½ "	4 0

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Rs. a. Each.		Rs. a. Each.
5 feet by 5 feet,	2 2	6 feet by 12 feet,	6 0
5 " " 6 "	2 8	7 " " 7 "	4 2
5 " " 7½ "	3 2	7 " " 9 "	5 4
5½ " " 5½ "	2 9	7 " " 10 "	6 0
5½ " " 7½ "	3 8	7 " " 12 "	7 4
5½ " " 11 "	5 3	7½ " " 7½ "	4 8
6 " " 6 "	3 0	7½ " " 9 "	5 10
6 " " 7 "	3 8	7½ " " 10½ "	6 9
6 " " 8 "	4 0	7½ " " 12 "	7 8
6 " " 9 "	4 8	7½ " " 15 "	9 6
6 " " 10 "	5 0	7½ " " 18 "	11 4
6 " " 11 "	5 8	7½ " " 20 "	12 8

TABLE NAPKINS.

Damask Patterns.	Rs. as. Per dozen.	Diamond Pattern.	Rs. as. Per dozen.
19 inches square, ...	4 6	18 inches square, ...	3 0 / 3 6
" " ...	4 8	20 " " ...	3 12 / 3 14
22 " " ...	5 4	22 " " ...	4 6
24 " " ...	5 8	24 " " ...	4 12

DAMASK TABLE SIDE SLIPS.

Per yard.		Per yard.	
20 inches wide	0 10	24 inches wide	0 12

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.

STOUT HONEYCOMB PATTERN.

Prime Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
24 by 36 inches.....	6 4	32 by 72 inches.....	16 0
32 by 32 "	7 0	34 by 34 "	8 0
32 by 45 "	10 0	34 by 45 "	10 8
32 by 54 "	12 0	34 by 72 "	17 0

Second Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
32 by 32 inches.....	6 0	32 by 54 inches.....	10 0
32 by 45 "	8 0	34 by 34 "	6 8

34 by 45 inches, per doz. Rs. 8-8.

TOILET TOWELS.

Striped Pattern.	Rs. a. Per dozen.	Diamond Pattern.	Rs. a. Per dozen.
28 by 36 inches.....	6 0	28 by 36 inches.....	6 8
34 by 34 "	7 0	34 by 34 "	7 8
34 by 45 "	9 8	34 by 45 "	10 0
34 by 54 "	11 0	34 by 54 "	11 8

KITCHEN AND GLASS TOWELS.

READY MADE.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
22 by 36 inches, soft	3 4	36 by 36 inches, soft	3 8
27 by 36 " stout	4 8	22 by 36 " blue check	3 12

Kitchen Towelling, 4½ annas per yard.

COUNTERPANES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
For Single Cots, 7½ by 5 feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	4 8	For Double Cots, 7½ by 7½ feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	7 8
White, fringed on 4 Sides, each.....	5 0	White, fringed on 4 sides, each.....	8 0
White, with red border on 4 sides.....	6 0	Red, fringed on 2 sides, each.....	9 12

TOILET TABLE COVERS, D'OYLEYS AND SHEETING.

GINGHAMS, COATINGS, TROUSERINGS AND COTTON TWEEDS.

Patterns and Prices forwarded on Application to

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE OF 500 PERFECT WRIST WATCHES.

Usual Price Rs. 20. Sale Price Rs. 16.

NICKEL SILVER CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, UP-TO-DATE.

PERFECT & ACCURATE TIME-KEEPERS.

WE offer these fine watches at this low figure for the purpose of introducing them to Public Notice. We have advertised them as a cheaper quality of the MILITARY MODEL UNPARALLELED WRIST WATCHES that are now considered by Civil and Military Officers the PERFECTION OF WRIST WATCHES.

With a view of proving the excellent qualities of these very fine and useful Time-keepers and creating for them a demand, we offer the large number of 500 at a

CLEARANCE PRICE OF Rs. 16 EACH

For one month from this date, the 19th day of September, 1894.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co.'s "APOLLO" SHIRT.

	Per ½ Doz. Rs. a.
LONGCLOTH LINEN FRONTS and CUFFS	24 0
LONGCLOTH FINE FRONTS and CUFFS	27 0
EXTRA FINE for DRESS.	30 0
FRENCH CAMBRIC, NEWEST PATTERNS	27 0
OXFORD and "HOPSACK" MATTE	30 0
TROPICAL FLANNEL .....from	33 0
WHITE and COLORED GAUZE FLANNEL	45 0
ALL WOOL TENNIS FLANNEL.	45 0

CASH OR V. P. P.

HOT WEATHER.

GENTS' INDIA GAUZE UNDER-VESTS.

FOR HOT WEATHER WEAR, GOOD VALUE.

6 FOR Rs. 12.

OUT SIZES Rs. 2. EXTRA.

GENTS' INDIA GAUZE PANTS.

6 FOR Rs. 18.

OUT SIZES Rs. 2. EXTRA.

THORPE AND CO.,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, &c.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA,

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A CONCERT

Will be given by the above Society,

ON MONDAY, 8TH OCTOBER, AT THE

TOWN HALL,

At 9-15 P.M.

SOLI, CHORUS and ORCHESTRA

about Ninety Performers.

By Kind Permission of Lieut-Colonel SEPPINGS and the Officers of the K. O. Y. Lt. Infantry, several Members of the Band of that Regiment will assist in the Orchestra.

The full Programme in Detail will be published later on, but the Three following Short Choral Works will be performed :—

Cantata.....Feast of Adonis.....Jensen.
For Soli and Chorus.

Soloists :—Miss N. TUDBALL, Mrs. MACBETH, and Mrs. OLIVER.

Sacred Cantata.....Song of Miriam.....Schubert.
For Soprano Solo of Chorus.
"Miriam".....Miss N. TUDBALL.

Chorus.....Hallelujah from the Mount of Olives.....Beethoven.

The following will Play in the Orchestra :—

Mr. Wilson	Herr Schmuck	Herr Stella	Mrs. Collie
Sergt. Quant	Surg.-Lt.-Col. Barker	Mr. Inzoli	Miss Pedraza
Corpl. Powell	Mr. Vernon		
Corpl. Bee	Bailey	Mr Mull	Miss Kirkham

K.O.Y.L.I.

Messrs Fox, Choake, Monoghan, Dungworth, MacDonald, Mathews, Goodfellow, Brockley, and McIntier, of the K O Y L I Band.

Hony Conductor : Mr. R B. Nixon
Hony Pianiste : Miss Flower
Hony Secretary : Lieut-Colonel Martin.

Plan of Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Reserved Seats...Rs. 3. Admittance...Rs. 2.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., of London, and are prepared to accept Risks at Current Rates,

KERR, TARRUCK & Co.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 11¼ (Eleven Rupees and Four annas) per Share will be paid to the Registered Shareholders of the Company, at the Company's Office, on and after the 29th Inst., on production of their Share Certificates.

GADDUM BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th September, 1894.

NOTICE.

HIGH COURT O. O. C. J.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882, and in the Matter of ALCOCK ASHDOWN & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the 10th Day of September, 1894, it was ordered that the Capital of the above Company is Rs. 1,75,000 divided into 1,750 Shares of Rs. 100 each, the full amount whereof has been and is deemed to be paid up on each of the said Shares, and that this Order and the Minute thereto annexed has been duly Registered with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bombay.—Dated this 24th Day of September, 1894.

PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S

"CRISP"

BELFAST GINGER ALE,

The most Wholesome and Refreshing Non-Intoxicating Drink obtainable.

"Ginger Ale's the only Ale
That leaves no Ail behind ;
Does body good when taking food,
And elevates the mind."

PRICE : Re. 1-8 per Dozen.

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HIGH CLASS

—TAILORS—

BREECHES-MAKERS,

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HOSIERS AND HATTERS.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration De Bonis Non with the Will annexed of the Property and Credits of JADIA MANCHAND NAHNA, late of Pattan, in the Territories of His Highness the Guicwar of Baroda, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

JUGJIVAN MOHOKAM, AMBARAM MUGAN and MAGAN HAKAM, on behalf of BAI NATHI and BAI CHANDEEN, Minor Daughters of the Deceased.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration De Bonis Non (with the Will annexed).

Witness, LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 20th Day of September, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 20th Day of September, 1894.
Messrs. BHAISHANKAR & KANGA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle ; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

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COMPASS PENDANTS in GOLD and SILVER.—We have received a very Choice Selection of the Latest Designs. Each Instrument being thoroughly tested and Guaranteed correct. Gold, Rs. 25 and Rs. 45 ; Silver Rs. 6 and Rs. 8.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

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PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 51, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

20,000 lbs. TEAS ! FRESH SPRING CROP Selections !! From General Youngbusband's Celebrated Gardens, Kangra Valley !! Really Choice Teas at unprecedentedly Low Rates from MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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FRESH SHIPMENT.—High Class Egyptian CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, at Rs 3-8, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100, respectively. These Cigarettes are specially manufactured for us by Mr. G. BAKIRTZI (of Egypt) of Pure Superior Turkish Tobacco. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of Mild, Aromatic and Free-drawing Cigarettes. Sole Agents for India, Burmah and Ceylon:—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Sub-Agents Wanted and Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants, and other Large Buyers.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P.M. Highest References. Apply to "N. B.," care of this Office.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

TO LET, Immediately, a BUNGALOW at Harkness Road. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to L. N. BANAJI, High Court.

TO LET.—WHOLE or PART of ROUND ICEHOUSE, also Stables and Godowns in Remington Building, opposite Dockyard. Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJI and Co., 6, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.— I have much pleasure in testifying that during the eight days myself and wife have stayed here we found the Cuisine to be excellent, the Proprietor extremely civil and obliging, the attendance good and cleanliness to be a specialty—F. GRAHAM, late Manager, Temple Bar.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will RE-OPEN on 3rd October next. It is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms Bright, Airy, and Commodious. Terms Moderate. Apply to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona.

COLONEL J. D. CRUICKSHANK, R.E., says :—"I am quite satisfied with the Food and Accommodation provided at the RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar. The Proprietor is very attentive and obliging."

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA, near Railway Station. Good Table Excellent Management. Rooms Airy and Comfortable.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage: English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS.—Indispensable during the Monsoon. May be had of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8 ; Postage Annas 4.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says :—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Gmangrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works :—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara :—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co. ; PHILLIPS & Co. ; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6 : Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

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FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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NOTICES.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

R.-M. RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to Gun-fire on the 15th October 1894, Tenders for the Supply of about 360 Tons of PETROLEUM LUBRICATING AXLE OIL required during the year 1895.

The Tenders of recognised Importers only will be considered. The Oil must be of approved quality, and Samples, distinctly marked and clearly described, or referred to in the Tenders, must be submitted with the Tenders. The Samples to be delivered at the Office of the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel Works.

The Oil to be delivered in Instalments of about 30 Tons per Month, in Wagons, at the Company's General Stores, Parel, at the Contractor's risk, in good stout sound Casks or Iron Drums, the latter preferred.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Petroleum Oil," and a Deposit of Rs. 200 must accompany the Tender, without which it will not be considered.

Government Paper or other Securities should be Endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, MAJOR, R. E.,
Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 12th September, 1894.

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[ESTABLISHED IN 1871.]

Registered on the 21st March, 1871, under Act X. of 1866.

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J. F. VAZ, Esq., late Superintendent, Military Department, Secretariat.
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OFFICE :—9, CHURCH GATE STREET.

FUNDS Invested solely in Government of India Securities, Bombay Port Trust, and Municipal Bonds.

The Society was started in the year 1871 by seven subscribers, who paid One Rupee each, i.e., a Capital of Seven Rupees. By careful and economical management the CAPITAL, accumulated from Premia, now amounts to.....Rs. 3,28,590
CLAIMS PAID.....1,41,500
ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME.....26,855
NUMBER OF POLICIES ISSUED.....415
NUMBER OF POLICIES IN FORCE.....244
ASSURING.....6,29,500

Though the number of members is small, the Accumulated Funds as compared with the Liabilities are unusually large, being larger in this respect than those of any other Indian Office. These Funds in which new members share in proportion to their payments belong entirely to the Policy-holders.

RATES as Low as those of any other company.

MANAGEMENT entirely controled by Policy-holders, in whom it is vested by the Articles of Association.

PROFITS not diverted to Shareholders, but retained for the benefit of the Policy-holders.

POLICIES taken out for the Whole Term of Life, but payments of Premia limited to EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

SHORT TERM POLICIES issued on the most Advantageous Terms.

LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE given.

Full Particulars and Forms for taking out Policies may be obtained from

F. L. McAFEE, B.A.,
Secretary.

9, Church Gate Street, 1st September, 1894.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

UNDER the Sanction of the Government of Bombay given in their Resolution No 2771, dated 27th August, 1894, the Municipal Commissioners of the City of Karachi invite TENDERS for a LOAN to the extent of ONE LAKH of RUPEES only.

2. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rupees Five Hundred (500) or multiples of Five Hundred, and will bear Interest at the rate of Four (4) per cent. payable Half-yearly on the 1st June and 1st December.

3. The Loan will be repayable in Thirty Years.

4. Instalments will be payable into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or Branches, as follows :—

(25) Twenty-five per cent. on application.
(25) Twenty-five per cent. on allotment.
(25) Twenty-five per cent. three months from date of allotment.
(25) Twenty-five per cent. six months from date of allotment.

5. Interest will be calculated on the 1st instalment from date of allotment, and on subsequent instalments from date of payment of such instalments. Tenderers paying up in full, before allotment, will receive interest from date of allotment.

6. Any instalment not paid in full within one month after it becomes due shall be forfeited, and the allotment will be cancelled.

7. Sealed Tenders, superscribed "Tenders for Karachi Municipal Loan," will be received upto 12 o'clock Noon on MONDAY, the 15th October, 1894, by the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, Bombay, and by the Agents of the said Bank at Karachi, Ahmedabad, Akola, Broach, Bhownugger, Indore, Amraoti, and Poona.

8. Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or Branches, or from the the Municipal Office, Karachi.

9. The Deposits on Tenders which have not been accepted will be returned without interest.

10. The right of acceptance of Tenders will be with the Municipal Commissioners of the City of Karachi, who do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

JAMES CURRIE,
President, Karachi Municipality.

Municipal Office, Karachi, 3rd September, 1894.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rupees
of the Municipal Public Works Loan of One Lakh, advertised in the Municipal Notification, dated the 3rd September, 1894, and published as printed overleaf, and I agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rupees and annas for every hundred Rupees alloted to me.

I enclose for Rupees
and engage, if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Municipal Corporation at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or Branches, the second instalment of 25 per cent. on allotment, the third instalment of 25 per cent. within three months from date of allotment, and the final instalment of 25 per cent. within six months from date of allotment.

(Signature).....
(Address).....
(Date).....

NOTICE is hereby given that it has come to the knowledge of the Undersigned that his Son, HAJEE ESSACK HAJI MOHOMED, has been trying to Contract Debts from various persons by making Misrepresentations. This is to WARN all persons dealing with him that neither I nor my Firm of HAJEE JAN MOHOMED HAJEE MOHOMED and Co., of which Firm the Undersigned is the Sole Owner, shall be responsible for such dealings, and that the said HAJI ESSACK HAJI MOHOMED has no concern whatever with my said Firm.

હાજી મહમદ જેકરીયા,
i. e., HAJEE MOHOMED JACKERIA.

Bombay, 13th September, 1894.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
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"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible Cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy,' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the Specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

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WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes : "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid Cough remedy they are. Keating's Cough Lozenges, the Unrivalled Remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

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AUCTION SALE.

ON the PREMISES, Gonahl, Bellary, of the Good Will of the BELLARY SPINNING and WEAVING Co., Ld., now in good working condition (in Voluntary Liquidation) and its Properties as particularised below :—

The Liquidators under the authority invested in them by the Shareholders at the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING held on the 21st June last will sell by Public Auction to the Highest Bidder on MONDAY, the 22nd October, 1894, from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M.

I.—LAND of about 37 acres paying an annual assessment of Rs. 29-0-3 with 2 Pucca built Wells situated in a good locality.

II.—BUILDINGS.—Strong firepr of single storied buildings, well designed with Office, Store Rooms, Cotton Godowns, Mechanic Shop, Engine Room, Mixing Room, Weaving Shed, Sizing Room, Foundry, Cloth Godown with 2 Bungalows, Outhouses, Latrines, &c., &c., besides 30 mill Coolies' Huts.

III.—MACHINERY.—Compound Condensing Engine of 400 horse power supplied by Hetherington and Sons, 2 Boilers of Daniel Adamson and Michael Alcock, 1 Crighton Opener, 4 double and single Scutchers, 31 Cards, 5 drawing Frames, 5 Slubbing Frames, 9 intermediate Frames, 19 Roving Frames, 7 mules of about 5,640 Spindles, 16 Flyer Throstles of about 5,248 spindles, 16 Ring Throstles of about 5,504 Spindles, 1 Ring doubling, 80 Reels, makers of most being Hetherington and Sons and Howard and Bullough, 3 Warping Machines, 110 Looms (by Henry Livesy).

IV.—The Mill is capable of producing 4,500 lbs. of 20s. yarn per Day. The earnings of the mill from the year 1884 to 1890 were Rs. 3,70,467-4-6 besides paying a Commission of about Rs. 1,10,528 to the Secretaries and Treasurers, which has enabled the Directors to pay a Dividend of 9 per cent. during the period.

Cheap Cotton and Labor can be had on the Spot, and Singareni Coal can be bought at Rs. 16 per ton delivered at Bellary, and Firewood at Rs. 10 per ton. There is a good demand of Yarn and Cloth on the spot and in the neighbourhood.

V.—The successful bidder will have to pay a Deposit of 10 per cent. of the Purchase Money at once, and a further sum within 10 Days to make up one-third of the total amount of Purchase Money, and the Balance should be paid within 30 Days from the date of sale, On his failing to pay the Deposit immediately after the sale, or the first Instalment within 10 Days, or the Balance within 30 Days, as stated above, the Deposit and any payments already made will be forfeited to the Company and the property will be resold at his risk and responsibility, and he will be liable for all the losses incurred by the resale.

For further particulars apply to the Liquidators.

M. ABRAHAM,
A. SABAPATHY MOODELIAR,
P. C. ANANTHA CHARTU,
K. VENCATA RAO, OR
MESSRS. A. SABAPATHY MOODELIAR & Co.,

Bellary, 16th September 1894.

N.B.—All faults and errors of description excepted.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS OR MYRABOLLAMS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYRABOLLAMS or HARDA-CROP of the Forests of the Southern Circle for 1894-95.

2. Full particulars regarding the Terms of Sale, latest Date for Tendering, &c., can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Belgaum, 22nd September, 1894.

WANTED.

BENGAL CLUB.

WANTED,

A THOROUGHLY qualified EUROPEAN STEWARD, to take charge of the Coffee Room and Service. To a Man possessing Previous Experience and necessary Qualifications, a Liberal Salary and Free Quarters will be given.

Applications, stating present and past employment, with Copies of Testimonials, to reach the SECRETARY, Bengal Club, by the 30th instant.

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HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,

MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.,

(MANAGER :—W. W. JOHNSTONE)

Can now Supply

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS

from their New Stocks. We hold, by far, the Largest Stock of RELIABLE Seeds in India, and before intending elsewhere, would ask intending Purchasers to compare our Prices with those of other Firms. Notwithstanding the enormous Fall in Exchange and the recently imposed 5 per cent. Import Duty, we have made No ADVANCE on the Prices in our

1893—94 CATALOGUE

(*free* on Application, postage As. 2), as we feel sure greatly increased business will soon compensate for the loss of a great part of our profits.

VEGETABLE SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS,

at Rs. 5-8 ; 8-8 ; 12-8 ; 20-0 ; and 50-0.

FLOWER SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS,

at Rs. 2-0 ; 3-0 ; 4-8 ; 5-8 ; and 10-0.

All Collections CARRIAGE and PACKING *free*.

Our NOVELTIES in Vegetables are Unsurpassed, and all intending Exhibitors should have a good selection of them to ensure their winning prizes.

TRY !—Mussoorie Prize Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.

The Pearl Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.

Early King Cabbage, As. 12 packet.

Christmas Drumhead Cabbage, As. 8 packet.

Johnstone's Champion White Celery, a grand Variety, Solid, rich nutty flavour, and stands Heat remarkably well, per packet Re. 1.

Chemin Rouge Tomate, Re. 1 packet.

The Stanley Pea, Re. 1 packet.

To be thoroughly successful with your Garden, you should Sow our Seeds, and *read*

"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS,"

in which you will find everything to Aid you in the Cultivation of your Vegetables, Flowers and Bulbs.

The Work comprises nearly 400 pages, and contains Fullest Information for Sowing, &c., on Hills and Plains, including Calendar of monthly operations.

Cloth Boards, Gilt lettering, Re. 1.

Limp Paper Cover (only a few Copies left), Re. 0-8.

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THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

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NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
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SINGAPORE ..... Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG .....
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES :

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent.p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—
If fixed for Six Months..... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months ..... 4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 4½ per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India.....Commission ¼th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } " ¼th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } " ¼th "

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :

BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.

FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent. ; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.

STERLING DEPOSITS—4

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,370
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000	100	100	16 p. c.	16½ xd
	2,000	100	75		115 xd
	3,000	100	10		50 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60xd
Chartor Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	245
MISCELLANEOUS.				Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200		310xd
	750	50	150	7½	225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	114
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,300
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,330½
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvdRs.3	75
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	600	600	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,425
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	£nl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	283xd
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	dvdRs.21	326
Kurrachee Landing	600	600	600	30	165
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	10nl
Marcks & Co., Ld.	800	100	100	Rs. 10	121
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168xd
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	99
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	20	475xd
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3 0
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	200	9	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	200	100	60	11,007½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Nil.	65
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	23
			100		
			25		
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G.I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,49
B. B. &C. R.	—	.3 18	—	do.	
PRESS COMPANIES.			Yearly	Rs.	
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	1,130
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	11	227½
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	315
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	160
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	14	132½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		195
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,250
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—	Nil dvd Rs.7	107½
Fort	515	2 500	1,500	Rs. 80	1,220
French	300	50		dvdRs.25	425
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	50	500	30	491
Gingoll Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	dvdRs.7½	110
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs.30	400xd
Mahura Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahuadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	380
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	227½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	545
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	137½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	435
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Bind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	2,301
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	615
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	19
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	dvdRs12	200
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs.	1,220
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	565
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	46
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9per ct.	365
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		170
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	265
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.35	1,475
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	910
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	dvdRs.25	625xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	500
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	415
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvdRs.25	500xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	410
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	770
Hing ungh at Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	dvdRs.25	530xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,200
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	375
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,325
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	dvdRs.25	547½
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	500
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250	dAdRs.5	140xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	100	900	dvdRs.40	980
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	200
Khandelish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	655
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	82
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,020	1,000	Nil	760xd
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	170xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.15	790
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,020	1,000	Nil	1,020
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,900xd
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	32
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,840
Manugon	5,000	0	250	Nil	165
Morarji Goculdas	2,050	1,000	1 00	dvdRs.60	2,100
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	450
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	445
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,355
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	670
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	1,010
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,405
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1,500
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	635
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,218	250	250	dvdRs 10	380xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	12½	195
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Swadeshi Mills	475	600	600	Rs. 15	560xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Vevaishunker Lukmishunker C. Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	625	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	760
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	200
Union Mills	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 23-12
Gold Leaf	„ 23- 4
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	„ 23- 2
Do. do. new	„ 23- 0
Australia bar Gold	„ 23- 4
Bombay bar Gold	„ 23- 3
Sovereigns	„ 18- 6
Do. Drazons	„ 18- 5
Silver T	„ 23- 0
Do. Tt's	„ 23- 2
Carolas	„ 205- 0
Mexican	„ 197- 0
Five-Franc pieces	„ 200- 0

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-15 p.m.
Anthropological Society of Bombay, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m.
Rugby Football: Rangers *vs.* Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game of polo, this evening, at 4-45 o'clock.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Manilla entered the dock yesterday.

THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPORE.—H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapore, in company with his followers, left Bombay, on Monday, for his native territories.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, a paper will be read on "Certain Social Questions connected with Marriage and Inheritance among the Hindus," by Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathubhoy.

WASHED ASHORE.—The dead body of a Hindu, aged about forty-five years, was washed ashore, on the Chowpatty sea-face, on Monday. A buttakkee was beaten throughout the town, but no one was found to identify the corpse, which was conveyed to the morgue. The coroner held an inquest yesterday morning, and an open verdict was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—A coroner's inquest was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of a Hindu labourer, named Dhondiba Raghoba, aged twenty-five years. On Monday, the deceased was working at a stone quarry, at Parel, when he accidentally slipped and fell down, a height of about ten feet, sustaining serious injuries to his head. Dhondiba was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died late at night. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CHARGE OF RIOTING.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which one Joseph, his three son, and wife were charged, at the instance of Inspector Hurst, with rioting at Dadur. Mr. Furdoonji Pestonji Jehanghir, barrister-at-law, appeared for the accused. The magistrate convicted B. P. Joseph, A. P. Joseph, and S. P. Joseph of disorderly behaviour, and fined them Rs. 10 each.

ACCIDENT TO A POLICE SUPERINTENDENT.—Mr. J. McDermott, Superintendent of Police, was, on Monday noon, driving in a shigram, along Foras Road, when, through the negligence of the coachman, the reins got under the horse's tail, and the animal in consequence took fright and bolted along the road. Mr. McDermott jumped out, and in doing so fell on his left side, injuring his left arm and leg. The horse was subsequently pulled up by the coachman, who remained on the coach-box quite unhurt.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Ananta Vithal, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. John Flemming and Company, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 200. Some evidence having been recorded, accused in defence said that he had not received the money, but had only passed a receipt for Rs. 200 thinking that the amount would be paid to him. The case stands adjourned for further hearing.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lieutenent-Colonel Wetherall and the Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 o'clock) weather permitting):—

Lancers	Haddon Hall	Bucalossi
Overture	Tantamoqualen	Suppe
Valse	Fairie Voices	Gwlyllm Crowe
Selection	Folk Songs of Italy	Rampezzotti
Galop	Genoveva	Mentel
Echo Song	A Night in Switzerland	Hume.

MENTAL DERANGEMENT AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Walpakady Road, touching the death of Thukee, a Hindu woman, aged eighteen years, residing with her husband at that locality. About a fortnight ago, the deceased gave birth to a child, and since then she had been suffering from mental derangement. On Monday, Thukee was found missing from the house by her husband, who, after an unsuccessful search, made a report to the police. On Monday evening, deceased's body was found floating on the surface of the water in a well at that locality. There were no marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict that deceased drowned herself in a well, while in a state of an unsound mind.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a match under Rugby rules, this evening, at 5-15 o'clock between the Rangers and B. V. A. F. C. The following are the teams:—Rangers XV.—Full-back, F. Spencer; three-quarter-backs, J. Waller, T. J. Reed, H. C. W. Fido, and F. W. Martin, half-backs, T. Potts and J. Kelly; forwards; J. E. P. White, E. Good, J. W. Roberts, W. Sell, C. Aldridge, F. H. P. Blodwell, S. Pearcey, F. Brewin, R. W. Laxton, and H. S. Hussey, B. V. A.—Full-back, Gunner G. B. Evans; three-quarter backs, Gunner W. H. Cole, C. Rowbotham, and F. Hogan; half-backs, Gunner F. B. Joyce and Bombardier H. O. Coates; forwards Gunner A. Quinney (capt.); J. A. Hickey, E. W. Flower, W. Booker, G. Morrod, J. J. Flynn, Corpl. Zurhourst, Corpl. A. W. Other, Gunner A. C. Bowack and Gunner W. A. Hodgert.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

A CRICKET match was played between the Elphinstone College Gymkhana and the Bombay Gymkhana, last Saturday, on the Bombay Gymkhana ground, which resulted in a win for the former by 43 runs. The captain of the Bombay Gymkhana winning the toss selected to bat, but they could score only 54, of which Mr. Symes scored 28. The Elphinstonians then went to bat, and scored 97, of which Mr. S. B. Spencer contributed 52 (not out), and Messrs. B. P. Karani and S. F. Mulla, scored 18 and 11, respectively. The scores are:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
W C Symes, c Mulla, b Kharas.	28	c Mulla, b Daver	1
H Cheetham, st Mulla, b Spencer	3	not out	8
C St Paul, b Spencer	0	c Spencer, b Daver	13
Dr E Cuffey, b Kharas	2	b Kharas	0
C P Major, b Kharas	0	b Kharas	0
L S Hudson, not out	0	not out	0
G H McCausland, b Spencer	10	b Daver	14
Capt R Benson, c Spencer, b Kharas	8	did not bat	
P R Wilson, b Kharas	0		
D F Tullock, b Spencer	0		
H E John, run out	1		
Extras	2	Extras	5
Total	54	Total	42

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

S F Mulla, l-b-w, Cheetham	11
R M Madon, b Major	0
K K Kharas, c Cheetham, b Major	2
Prof J G Covernton, b Cheetham	0
S B Spencer, not out	52
M B Daver, b Cheetham	0
S L Daver, b Cheetham	4
B P Karani, b Benson	18
M C Khoi, c Wilson, b Benson	0
P S Bottlewalla, c Wilson, b Cheetham	0
N D Kavi, b Cheetham	2
Extras	8
Total	97

THE THAKORE SAHEB OF PALITANA.

HIS HIGHNESS MANSINGJI THE THAKORE SAHEB OF PALITANA, accompanied by Mr. Laljee Haridas, his private secretary, and thirty followers, arrived in Bombay from Palitana by the Ahmedabad mail-train, on Monday morning, and alighted at the Grant Road Station. Amongst those present on the station to receive his Highness were Mr. Cosman Jamal, Bombay Agent to his Highness; Messrs. Ludhabhai Ibrahim, Hussein Qomer Jamal, Meharali Khakibhai, Hakim Davisa, and several others. After shaking hands with those present on the platform, his Highness was driven in a carriage and pair to his temporary residence at Chowpatty Road. His Highness has come here to see his aunt who is sick.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case, in which Mr. Cowasji Dady Limji, J.P., residing at Altamont Road, charged Gainoo Vithoji, an unemployed coachman, residing in the compound of the same premises, with having, on Friday night, committed burglary and theft in respect of two gold sleeve links, and a gold collar stud, collectively valued at Rs. 50, belonging to him. It will be remembered that on Saturday last, the accused Gainoo was charged, at the instance of Inspector Barnett, with burglary and theft, but as the complainant did not appear, the magistrate on certain representations of Mr. Barnett, issued a warrant against Mr. Cowasji for his attendance in court. Mr. DeSouza appeared for the complainant.

Mr. DeSouza at the outset stated that he appeared on behalf of Mr. Cowasji, the complainant, and before proceeding with the case, he wished to bring certain circumstances of a serious nature, to the notice of the court, and it was for the court to consider, whether this was not a case in which the magistrate should take serious notice against a person, whose name he was not in a position to mention. On Saturday last, his Worship was informed by the police officer, that the complaint made to him by Mr. Cowasji was false, and Mr. DeSouza remarked it was very hard upon a respectable gentleman of the position of the complainant to have such allegations made against him. If all the facts had been placed before his Worship, and if the circumstances under which the complainant absented himself on Saturday were properly mentioned by the Inspector, the magistrate would not have issued a warrant against that gentleman, but would have issued a notice to give him an opportunity of explaining the exact causes of his absence in court on that day. Mr. DeSouza stated that his client was on Sunday morning surprised to see a paragraph in the *Rast Goftar*, intimating to the public, under the heading "False charge against a servant" that a warrant had been issued against Mr. Cowasji for making a false complaint of theft against his servant, and for compelling his attendance in court. The paragraph itself was most damaging to the reputation of a gentleman in Mr. Cowasji's position. Mr. Cowasji was a well-known member of his community and a Justice of the Peace. He was at one time a delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court and a member of the Corporation, but owing to his ill-health, he had been obliged to resign these two offices. For the last six or seven years he had been suffering from an affection of the spine, and was in consequence not able to move about, but he generally went out in his carriage for a drive in the evening. The pleader then narrated the circumstances under which a burglary and theft were committed in his client's house on Friday night. Mr. DeSouza said that instead of laying before the court the true circumstances of the case, the Inspector made it out to be a case that was false, fictitious, and vexatious, alleging that the complainant was keeping himself out of the way and would not come to court to prosecute the case. Mr. DeSouza stated that his client had written to the Inspector to say, that he had a suspicion against the accused, and if he thought a case could be made out against him, the Inspector was to place the accused before the magistrate, and that owing to his ill-health Mr. Cowasji could not attend the court. As soon as Mr. Cowasji saw the paragraph in the Gujerati paper, he went to Superintendent McDermott's bungalow, and after an interview with that gentleman Mr. Cowasji called at his Worship's bungalow and gave the true explanation of his absence in court on that day, when his Worship on being satisfied, ordered the warrant to be cancelled. The issue of a warrant against the complainant had lowered him in the estimation of his community, and had caused him great annoyance.

The complainant, on being examined, by Mr. DeSouza, repeated the facts of the case.

On being cross-examined by Mr. B. Barnett, complainant said that the accused was present when the complaint was taken down in writing.

Mr. Barnett: Did the accused put forward a certain defence, after the complaint was taken down? Yes, he made certain statements.

Will you kindly repeat these statements?—Accused said that my son made certain improper proposals to him.

When I came to your place to make inquiries did you or did you not accompany me round the room, without being assisted?—No, I had my stick and my son assisted me.

After, I had taken down the complaint in writing, did I not ask you to read it over, and you refused to do so?—No, you did not. I signed the complaint after it was read over to me by you.

Did I not tell you that you had to attend the court?—Yes, you said that under very special circumstances I had to attend the court, but not otherwise.

Did I not tell you that you had to bring your son with you in court?—Yes.

When I said that you had to bring your son along with you, in court, does it not mean that you have to come too?—Yes.

Did I in my inquiry in this case, show any prejudice against you as a complainant?—Yes, as soon as you and the other policemen returned from my mallee's hut, where the accused was staying, my impression was that you were against me, as your attitude was then quite different from that you showed, when you first saw me. You did not believe my story.

What reason have you to say that I have shown you animosity?—From the manner in which you talked to a havildar at the time, in a corner.

Can you point any special reason to say that I have shown animosity against you?—No special reason.

Mr. Framji Cowasji Limji, son of the complainant, corroborated the statements of his father, and further stated that the accused did make certain allegations against, him, but he (witness) flatly denied those allegations and said they were entirely false.

Crushna Haibatee, a groom in the complainant's service identified one of the two sticks which he said belonged to the accused, which were found lying on the verandah, near the window, through which accused was alleged to have made his entry.

Mr. Hamilton, in disposing of the case, said: There is no doubt a thief broke into Mr. Cowasjee's house in the dead of night, and while engaged in removing the things Mr. Cowasjee awoke, and the thief escaped. In the search some of the property was found in the verandah as well as two sticks, one of which is identified as the stick of the accused, although he denies it is his. The accused lives in the malee's room on the premises, and in searching the room a pincenez belonging to Mr. Cowasjee was found in the malee's box, and a knife which is probably his property. The pincenez was missed two months ago. It is clear, therefore, that the malee and the accused who lives with him were concerned in the theft of the pincenez and are probably concerned in the theft in this case. When the Inspector inquired into the case the accused made a statement that Mr. Cowasjee's son had made indecent proposals to him a few days before, and it appears that he did make the same statement to the servants a few days previous to the theft. There is no evidence of the fact, and it appears that about ten days ago the ghorawalla had complained that strangers were sleeping in the stable, and that Mr. Cowasjee's son had therefore turned the accused out of the stable. It is said that subsequent to this he made these statements. If that gentleman wanted to be revenged upon the accused he could have turned him out of the house, for he had no business to live there. The story, therefore, appears to be false. The charge of house-breaking being true, and the accused's explanation not being worthy of any credit the Inspector should not have acted as he did. He, however, appeared to think that there was some truth in the accused's story, and this appears to have led him to the conclusion that the complaint about house-breaking was false. He was wrong in this. That charge was true, although the evidence that the accused was the offender was weak. He wrote to Mr. Cowasjee to attend the court with his son, and Mr. Cowasjee replied that he could not as he was ill. When the case was called on neither Mr. Cowasjee nor his son appeared. The Inspector made a statement that the case was false, and that Mr. Cowasjee had refused to appear. A Magistrate is obliged to place some reliance on such statements, although they are *ex-parte*, and I was obliged to issue a warrant to compel the attendance of a man who had made a false complaint, and had refused to appear. It is evident, however, that the Inspector was wrong, and should not have made such statements. The charge of house-breaking was absolutely true, and there was nothing to show that it was false or vexatious, or that Mr. Cowasji would have but himself to get up a false charge against a common man who was living in his compound. Nor did the Inspector show me the reply he had received from Mr. Cowasji, explaining why he could not attend. Had he done so the warrant would not have been issued. Mr. Cowasji ought no doubt have attended the court, and if he had, this unpleasantness would not have occurred, but as he explains he knew nothing about the house-breaking nor could he identify the stick. He did not think his attendance was necessary. I much regret that the Inspector's view of the case was wrong, he had no animosity against Mr. Cowasji, but he should not have stated that a charge was false which was in fact true. Although he might have thought that the accused was not guilty, I must, finally, express my regret to Mr. Cowasji for the unpleasantness to which he has been exposed.]

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 18th inst.:—

Submitted report by the Finance Committee on the result of the tenders for the 4 per cent. ten lakhs loan of 1894. In all 207 tenders were received and opened in the presence of the Finance Committee. The amount tendered in the aggregate was Rs. 63,56,000, as follows:—

No.	Rate.	Amount.
13 at 100 and over		Rs. 67,000
12 „ 101	„	„ 81,500
22 „ 102	„	„ 3,94,000
18 „ 103	„	„ 4,40,000
29 „ 104	„	„ 5,88,000
33 „ 105	„	„ 5,91,000
50 „ 106	„	„ 10,90,500
32 „ 107	„	„ 31,01,000
207		Rs. 63,56,000

and the Committee recommended that, in the terms of the notification, tenders above Rs. 107-5-0 should be accepted in full and those at that rate *pro rata*, thus:—

At 108	Rs. 3,000
At 107-6	„ 50,000
At 107-5	„ 9,47,000
	Rs. 10,00,000

The average rate is Rs. 107-5-1.

Resolution.—Tenders at Rs. 107-5-0 should receive *pro rata*, and all above that in full.

Read letter from the Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, No. 7472, dated 7th September, 1894, forwarding, for the information of the Trustees, a copy of his letter No. 7471, of even date, to Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co., intimating that the Government of India have not yet issued any final orders as regards the necessity or otherwise of raising the minimum flashing point for petroleum stored or carried in bulk.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 10th September, 1894, forwarding an application from the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Bombay Cotton Press Company for the renewal of their lease of 1,857 8/9 square yards of land to the north of the Sassoon Dock, which expires on the 30th September, 1894, on the existing term for a period of two years from 1st October, 1894. Read memorandum from the Acting Engineer, dated 17th September 1894, reporting that, out of the ground leased to the Bombay Cotton Press Company, 45·56 square yards has been asked for by the Municipality for road improvements.

Resolution.—The lease should be renewed on the existing terms for a further period of two years subject to the lessees agreeing to the set-back proposed by the Municipality should the Trustees come to terms with the Municipal authorities. The rent payable by the lessees would, of course, be proportionately reduced with effect from the date of the transfer. The Executive Engineer of the Municipality should be informed that the Trustees are prepared to make over the strip at 20 years' purchase of the present rental, or Rs. 20 per square yard, subject to their agreeing to set back the fence and protect the building by a proper curb, and if the proposed drain is to be an open one, to cover it in, where required, so as to give free access from the road to the lessees' godown and ground adjoining.

Read letter from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, dated 1st September, 1894, forwarding a tracing showing in red tint the portion of the foreshore at Walkeshwar required by the Municipality, and enquiring whether it is Port Trust property, and if so, whether the Trustees would sell the land and at what rate. Read memorandum from the Acting Engineer, dated 7th September 1894, reporting that 187 8/9 square yards of the ground coloured red on the plan is below 84·63 T. H. D. and therefore Port Trust property. Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee saying that the area colored pink within the limits of the contour line shown, is part of the foreshore below the line of medium high tide, but the Trustees will not object to its being utilized for the purposes of the road diversion proposed, they retaining their wharfage rights.

Resolution.—A reply in the terms recommended by the Land Committee should be sent.

The following papers were laid on the table:—

Revenue collections for 1894-95 as compared with those of 1893-94:—

	Bunders.	Docks.	Port Dept.	Other Items.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
September 1894.					
From 1st to 15th Sept. 1894	42,838	62,551	4,695	8	1,10,092
From 1st to 15th Sept. 1893	37,526	67,520	3,025	11	1,08,082
	5,312	*Dr.* 4,969	1,670	*Dr.* 3	2,010
Excess in previous months	51,015	85,923	6,234	3,100	1,46,277
Total excess to 15th Sept. 1894	56,327	80,959	7,904	3,097	1,48,287

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 14th Sept. 1894.	Total from 1st Apl. 1894 to 14th Sept. 1894.	For week ending 14th Sept. 1893.	Total from 1st Apl. 1893 to 14th Sept. 1893.
Vessels piloted into harbour	15	454	14	474
„ piloted out of harbour	26	485	15	488
„ transported	11	336	19	384
„ attended to	3	37	...	30
„ warped	1	41	4	44

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock	5	235	13	221
Victoria Dock	5	197	4	182
Total	10	432	17	403
Vessels left—				
Prince's Dock	12	235	12	226
Victoria Dock	8	209	5	180
Total	20	444	17	406
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock	6	...	9	..
Victoria Dock	7	...	8	..
Total	13	...	17	—

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS.

Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	2	55	1	61
Victoria Dock Harbour Wall	4	30	4	37
Total	6	85	5	98

MERWETHER DRY DOCK.

	No.	Period of occupation.	Tonnage.	During week. From 1st Apl 1894 to 15th Sept. 1894. No.	During week. From 1st Apl 1894 to 15th Sept. 1894. Tonnage.	Total. From 1st Apl 1893 to 15th Sept. 1893. No.	Total. From 1st Apl 1893 to 15th Sept. 1893. Tonnage.
For week ending 15th Sept. 1894.							
Vessels under 985 tons, subject to minimum charge—							
Ship "Golden Fleece"	1	2 ds	520	14	5,109	20	6,559
Vessels charged on tonnage—							
S. S. "Kong Beng" *	1	2 ds	1,359	29	77,180	22	48,017
Total	2	4 ds	1,879	43	82,289	42	54,576

* Docked together.

IT is indeed one of the strangest facts connected with the manœuvres for the last three years that the cruisers should have played so small a part in them. In 1892 these vessels did no scouting at all; in 1893 those attached to the "A" Red Fleet were sent on at first to get touch of the "B" Fleet, but after a junction had been effected they hardly ever went out of sight, and certainly their movements were of no actual import so far as the result of the mimic fighting was concerned; this year again the cruisers of the "A" Red Fleet were used as a blind to deceive the Blue commander as to the actual position of the main body, but again with no effect on the progress of the war, and those attached to the other fleets, with the possible exception of the Latona might have been, in effect, non-existent. This must not be held, however, as an argument that cruisers are now less necessary adjuncts of a fleet than they were in Nelson's day, but rather that the movements of the squadrons of both sides during the manœuvres are pretty much a foregone conclusion, and that therefore the work of the eyes and ears of the fleet was already performed. We fancy, too, that in the case of war it will be found that the primary duty of at least a large proportion of cruisers and small craft, probably as large a proportion as was allotted to the "A" Red Fleet, will be to accompany the fleet, not, however, to act as they have done in the manœuvres, but actually to be used for the obtaining and conveyance of information as to hostile movements. By so doing they will materially perform the duty of protecting commerce, which after all depends on the efficient performance by the battle fleets of their duty, and for which it is necessary that they should be assisted by cruisers and by the smaller craft which have either been built for this purpose or could be improvised from merchantmen. It is to be remembered in this connection that it is not the duty of a scout to fight except in the last extremity, and there are many small fast merchant ships which could be easily transformed into the kind of c

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
4 bales Turkey-red twist No. 40.
15 casks iron nails.
2 cases butter in 1-lb. tin.
4 cases white jaconets.
On account of the concerned—
640 pieces damaged white nainsooks.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN, AND OTHER SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Wari Bunder, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, September 26, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, below Mr N M Petit's Office, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished house-hold furniture, a first rate mahogany telescopic slate billiard table, convertible into a dining table, by Wright and Co, London, ivory balls, cues, &c, with improved cushion, by John Roberts, a handsome ebonised cottage piano, by Soundy and Co, iron frame, handsome China and Japanese vases, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of D J Coelet, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m Messrs BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, behind Messrs. Leopold and Co., valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, a handsome China and Japanese vases, table and hanging kerosine lamps, a large size cooking stove, &c., the property of J. KILLEN, Esqr., Inspector of Police.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated-ware, crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels carpets, fancy table ornaments, &c, the property of G. E. LE MAISTRE, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-good, &c.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 second-hand strong-built glass-fronted miniature brougham, in good order
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand victoria in good order.
1 strong bay Arab galloway, 14 hands, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong grey pony, goes well in saddle.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Love Lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery ware, a first-rate mahogany semi-grand piano by Collard and Collard, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a strong palanquin office shigram with a powerful grey Arab horse and harness, one cow and one buffalo, a very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of D. BORI, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF MANGALORE TILES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Darookhana Bunder, Mazagon, on account of the concerned—
About 200,000 Mangalore tiles.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, September 26, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 27th inst., 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Army and Navy Society's Stores, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teak wood household furniture, plateware, glassware, and crockery, a first rate nearly now mahogany cottage pianoforte by Haake, of Hanover (only six months in use), Premier cushion tyred 28 inches bicycle, pictures, table ornaments, books, lamps, carpets, birds, etc., the property of Captain A. BANKS.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 10, Crawford Market, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., the whole of the stock-in-trade of the late Jaffer Allarakhia, consisting of boots, shoes and slippers, tin trunks, leather portmanteaus, Gladstone bags, hats and helmets, woollen caps, coats, trousers, and suits, silk umbrellas and parasols, shirts, guernseys, shawls, table covers, towels, cotton and woollen cloth, socks and stockings, handkerchieves, cuffs and collars, belts, braces, courier and hand bags, silver jewellery, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Furniture by Wimbridge and others, Rose's Square Piano, Garden, &c.,
At No. 21, Narayen Daboolkar Road, Malabar Hill,
On SATURDAY, 29th September.
The property of F. A. SPENCER, Esq.

LAUNCH COMPOUND ENGINE FOR SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m. on account and at the risk of Mr. PEROZSHAW BYRAMJI CAMA.—
1 Launch Compound Engine about 10 H. P.
On view 4 days before sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd Prox, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auctionat the Sirdar's Building, Hummum Street, Fort, the very valuable and substantial teak and blackwood complete dining, drawing and bedroom furniture of the latest design, single and double amyras, cabinets, book cases etc.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Maria Hill, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome black and teak wood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, wind-proof lamps, table ornaments, pictures, Brussels carpets, etc., the property of Captain A. MCALLISTER.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 26, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE PLOTS OF GROUNDS BELONGING TO THE MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

The following 18 plots of land suitable for Building, situate at the New Connaught and Sussex Roads, adjoining the Victoria Gardens and the Byculla Station of the G. I. P. Railway, and Tramway Lines, near the Parel Road, Bombay, will be sold by Public Auction, as under :—

In pursuance of the sanction given by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, all the following valuable pieces of land, now the property of the Corporation, will be sold by Public Auction, by order of Harry Arbuthnot Acworth, Esq., I. C. S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, on the Premises, at 3 p.m., on MONDAY, the 19th day of November, 1894. The Auction, if not completed that Day, will be continued at 3 p. m., on each successive Day (except Sundays), until all the plots have been offered.

Particulars of the Plots :—

Plot Nos.	Area.	Plot Nos.	Area.	Plot Nos.	Area.
1	723·86	7	1027·92	13	750·00
2	627·17	8	822·67	14	570·94
3	620·19	9	822·67	15	570·94
4	613·21	10	757·24	16	366·55
5	683·03	11	757·24	17	366·55
6	1025·62	12	720,00	18	832·67

Copies of detailed plans of the different plots of land can be had at the Executive Engineer's Office, Municipality, on payment of a fee of Rupees 5 (five).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned, or Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, Municipal Solicitors, at their Office, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 26, 1894.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

INDIAN LEGISLATION AND HOME CONTROL;
BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

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PRICE: 4 ANNAS,

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.
DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of DR. MENIST's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.
In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.
Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
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No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA)
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL of INDIA; GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure; probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific; most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.
At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief motussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, LONDON.
Price List free on application.

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AND
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American Dentists,
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TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

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FOR Military and Police Great Coat Cloth of all the regulation colours and qualities, apply to the
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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay, The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6,
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25.

CONSOLS were 1/8 per cent. lower in London yesterday, at 102 1/8; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 110¼. The market rates of discount were put up 1/8 per cent., say to 5/8 per cent. on short London Bills, and 1 per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower, at £57 3/8. The price of Bar Silver declined 1/8d. to 29 5-16d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was ‡ cent cheaper, at 63⅝ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·86¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 3-16d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 102¾ *ex coupon*; Paris Exchange on London was a shade easier, at fcs. 25·17½.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted at 33½s. per 416 lbs., nominial, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk; tone of the market dull.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals essier; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 500 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 3 21-32d.; and Arrivals were unchanged in all positions except for September-October deliveries in which an advance of 1-32d. per lb. took place. East Indian Cotton was 1-16d. per lb. lower for all descriptions excepting the Madras side growths. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

The Liverpool Wool Auction opened yesterday with prices barely maintained, the number of bales offered being 30,000.

A decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mld.-Uplands Cotton at 6 11-16 cents per lb.; Futures for December being quoted at 6·32 cents, the last quotation for October having been 6·33 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 50,000 bales; and the first arrivals of the new crop to date now give the following comparison with those in the two previous seasons :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Monday's Receipts	50,000	36,000	30,000
Two days' do.	78,000	56,000	49,000
Since 1st September	344,000	235,000	310,000

The tone of our local Cotton market has been quiet to-day with prices Re. 1 per candy lower, all round. Exporters have bought nothing whatever, and the Mills have taken only 450 bales, made up of 150 Bengal, at Rs. 145-50; and 100 each of Mowa, at Rs. 181; Ujein, at Rs. 155; and Damergaum, at Rs. 170 per candy.

WHEAT.—A decline of one anna per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Pessy* to-day, the tone of the market having remained dull, and export business upon a small scale. We now quote :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent....	Rs.	3	13	0 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	3	11	0 "
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	"	3	10	0 "
Red Delhi.....	"	3	9	6 "
Hard Yellow	"	3	10	0 "
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	7	0 "
Hard Red.....	"	3	6	0 "

SEEDS have remained a steady market with a moderate amount of business passing for shippers' account. The price of Linseed has advanced an anna per cwt., other kinds being unchanged in value, closing quotations this evening being as follows :—

Linseed .....Rs.	7-15-0	to Rs.	8-1-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat "	6-6-0	to "	6-7-0 "
Do. do. Cawnpore "	6-2-0	to "	6-4-0 "
Do. Red do. "	5-14-0	to "	6-2-0 "

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	924 bales.
Wheat.....	6,779 cwt.
Linseed	2,793 "
Rapeseed	1,159 "
Gingelly	1,102 "
Groundnuts.....	558 "
Castorseed.....	7,610 "
Rice	9,762 "

FREIGHTS are unchanged for forward business, and weak for September-October shipment. A Hall liner has been fixed for Marseilles and Liverpool, for late October loading, at 13s. 6d. for Seeds to Marseilles, and 14s. per ton for Gram, Seeds, and Myrabollams to Liverpool.

EXCHANGE opened with a weak feeling at 1s. 1¼d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but buyers of Bank remittance, both speculative and legitimate, being early on the alert to operate, rates gradually gave way to our quotations at foot. A considerable amount, however, was given in ready and forward Telegraphic at from 1s. 1¼d. to 1s. 1 7-32d.; and with Credits, as usual on such days, none were offering, and rates for Private Paper also receded 1-32d., the market closing *unsettled* as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s.	1 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic....	1s.	1 3-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s.	1 7-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s.	1 3-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·40		"

with forward quotations for Telegraphic and Credits 1-32d. higher than the above.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at a decline of 1-16 per cent. from last evening's final quotations for 3½ per Cents, say at 103¾ for cash, 103 11-16 for the coming settlement, and 103 3/8 for the following Account; but this slight drop was soon recovered and rates remained firm to the close at 103 13-16, 103¾, and 103 7-16 in the three positions, respectively. Fours are no longer quoted.

SHARES.—There has again been an important movement in Cotton Mill Scrip, mainly of an upward character, and we quote an advance of Rs. 27½ each in Luckmidas, and Maneckji Petit; at Rs. 15 in Colaba Land and Mill; of Rs. 10 each in City of Bombay, Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, Jivraz Balloo, Queen, Ripon, and Soonderdas; of Rs. 7½ in David; and of Rs. 5 each in Mazagon, and Oriental; Coorla on the other hand, having declined Rs. 10. Volkarts Press shares have advanced Rs. 10; but New Berar have declined Rs. 5; and New Indian Rs. 2½. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 7½ higher. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 8¾, say to Rs. 1,270 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	2 13-16
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols.....	102 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes.....	102¾ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	57 3-8
Bar Silver	29 5-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacGregor, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peshawar arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 25.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Kobe to Bombay, left this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 24.

Mail steamer Ceylon, from Calcutta, arrived.

SEPT. 25.

Mail steamer Himalaya, from Auttralia, arrived.
The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Bombay to Kobe, arrived this morning.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's steamer R. Rubattino left Aden for Bombay, on the 24th instant, at 3 p.m.
The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Lindisfarne left Turicorin for Colombo on the 25th instant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 24.

10 p.m.	77·4

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

6 a.m.	75·5
10 a.m.	77·9
2 p.m.	82·7
4 p.m.	81·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HENRIOT—September 19, at No 4, Rawdon Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr Charles Henriot, of a daughter.
WOODBURN—September 13, at Karachi, the wife of A F Woodburn, I C S, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SYLVESTER—September 17, at Khewra, Mayo Salt Mines, suddenly, Annie, the dearly loved wife of George Sylvester, North India Salt Revenue.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1894.

ACTING upon the suggestion made last month, by Lord Harris, the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad has issued a memorandum, extending to sixteen pages, on the subject of free studentships and scholarships in schools maintained and aided by Municipalities. The compilation is intended to supplement what Mr. Setalvad said in regard to the subject in the course of his long and discursive speech at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, but we must confess to some disappointment that so little of real value, either in the way of fact or argument, is added to what was then said. In replying to the speech, Lord Harris reminded Mr. Setalvad of a promise he had given to supply his Excellency with a memorandum setting forth his views. When this document was forthcoming it would receive early attention. His Excellency assured Mr. Setalvad and other honourable members connected with municipalities that the objections they had urged in relation to the rules provisionally published in the *Government Gazette* were being carefully considered, and that any further objections would be similarly dealt with. Lord Harris added: "Provided those objections do not clash seriously with the system of education which has been laid down by Government in regard to these matters upon the carefully thought-out advice of the Education Commission and of experienced and old officers of Government—so long as they do not clash with these principles, we shall in all probability be able to meet their wishes." This primary condition for the success of any objections cannot be said to have been observed in Mr. Setalvad's case, for the whole memorandum is devoted to a direct attack on two of the leading principles laid down by the Commission appointed by Lord Ripon's Government in 1882. He asks for two things—first that Municipalities should be "completely free" to give free education if they like; and, secondly, that they should be allowed to award exemptions from fees and scholarships without any distinction as to backward or advanced castes. The adoption of these suggestions would certainly clash with the "carefully thoughtout advice of the Education Commission," who after spending many months in the investigation of the subject came to the conclusion (Recommendation 17) "that pupils in Municipal schools be not entirely exempted from payment of fees merely on the ground that they are the children of ratepayers," and also in Recommendation 19 expressed disapproval of free education in aided schools. In short, whether the principle be right or wrong, the report of the Education Commissioners—which so earnest an advocate of education as the late Mr. Justice Telang "signed without hesitation"—declared against its application to this country.

Mr. Setalvad argues that because education has been free in England since the autumn of 1891 it should also be free in India. But apart from the danger of forcing indiscriminately on the people of these ancient realms, Western laws and habits, we would point out to Mr. Setalvad that the analogy he seeks to draw will not bear investigation. The granting of free education in Great Britain was due, not so much to the poverty of parents, as to the fact that education was compulsory. However poor a man might be, he was compelled to deprive himself of whatever his boy might be able to earn and to send him to school. If the parent could not pay for this privilege he was "sold up," or failing goods was sent to prison. This anomaly, although existing for twenty years, was acknowledged by both political parties to be altogether undesirable. On more than one occasion during the electoral campaign of 1885, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain pointed to the only remedy by describing free education as the natural and necessary corrollary of compulsion. Professor Max Muller joined in the discussion at the time, and showed that on the Continent, and wherever else compulsion had been adopted, it had been followed by free education. Here in India we shall probably have to wait for many years for the compulsory tuition of every child, and to talk meanwhile of free education is to put the cart before the horse. But Mr. Setalvad apparently considers the adoption of free education as a mere detail, for in the opening paragraph of his memorandum he argues that the District Municipal Act of 1873, while empowering Government to lay down broad principles never intended that directions should be given in "matters of detail." In England free education has never been spoken of as a "matter of detail," even by the most advanced politicians, and we leave our readers to judge whether the importance of the question justifies its being placed under such a category. But even if for the sake of argument we grant Mr. Setalvad's premises, we cannot accept his conclusion. Surely, nothing can be plainer than the provision of the Act, that "the extent of the independent authority of any Municipality in respect of public education and its relations with the Government Educational Department shall from time to time be prescribed by Government." Under this clause the Executive have the undoubted right to deal with Municipalities in the mass by the issue of general rules, or, in detail, by giving orders of only individual application just as they think best. Mr. Setalvad complains that the Government have taken the former course, forgetting that it is the more convenient of the two. At page 602 of their report the Commission recommended that it should be incumbent on local Governments to frame a code of rules for regulating the conduct of education, and it is in accordance with this recommendation that the provincial Government has acted. The truth is that the Bombay Code is infinitely less restrictive and infinitely more general than the codes in England which the local authorities in Birmingham and Sheffield, Manchester and Bristol, have to comply with. Surely then the Little Pedlingtons of Western India need not consider their dignity affronted by receiving a little guidance from a Government whose duty it is to secure the equitable and useful expenditure of funds raised by taxation to which all classes contribute.

Mr. Setalvad, however, takes the most exception to the rule which reserves a moiety of the fifteen per cent. of free studentships allowed for the backward classes. But this restriction is due to certain well-ascertained facts which cannot be ignored. The great majority of seats on the Municipal Councils are held by Brahmins, and experience has shown that if they were given an absolutely free hand they would, in accordance with hereditary instincts, benefit their own class and leave the backward castes in their darkness. Mr. Setalvad makes it a reproach that the Mahomedans and other backward races do not take their full share of free seats, and by inference argues that consequently these seats ought to be filled by Brahmins. The learned gentleman seems to forget that if the backward classes were as ready to avail themselves of educational privileges as the advanced classes are, they would no longer be "backward." After long and careful investigation Government have come to the conclusion that it is only by making a percentage rule of general application that justice can be secured or improvement effected, and the special pleading of the memorandum before us only shows how necessary the rule is. Mr. Setalvad throughout his paper—through the subject being new to him and only got up as for a brief—confuses primary or elementary education with secondary or English education, although the report of the Commissioners says it is to be distinctly laid down that the relation of the State to the two is distinctly different. It is one thing to liberally help, from public funds, little boys to learn to read and write their mother tongue in the communal or parish school, and quite another to pay public money for the English or high education of youths in High Schools. How is the community benefitted by this unless the boy has special talent? And how can municipal expenditure for the higher education of one particular class be justified? As a specimen of the tyranny of the Department, Mr. Setalvad brightens his paper with some autobiographical details of the school which had the honour of giving him his first lessons in English. And what is his complaint? It is that the Inspector thought four annas a month an insufficient fee for the teaching of English—a marketable commodity—and refused a Government grant until the fees were raised. The manager "raised the fees" to the magnificent sum of six annas a month "but beyond this they were not prepared to go." The report laid it down that fees were to be gradually raised. Surely, a fee of even a rupee or two a month is not too much to pay for an education which opens the public service and the professions to the student, and which may lead him to be a bright and shining light some day in the Legislative Council. It should not be forgotten that the same class of education is limited in England to boys of the well-to-do classes, unless they are of such superior parts as to win scholarships.

MR. REGINALD GILBERT deserves the thanks of all shikaris for the observations he addresses to them in the columns of the Bombay Natural History Society's Journal on the subject of wounded tigers and how they ought to be killed. Last hot season there were so many fatalities arising from encounters with wounded tigers that Mr. Gilbert was induced to write the paper referred to. His experience extends over a period of seventeen years, and, therefore, he is in a position to advise his juniors, if not also many of his seniors. To the question, what to do with a wounded tiger, bear, or panther, some reply "leave him alone." But, objects Mr. Gilbert, if this be done the next innocent native wood-cutter or herdsman who should be so unfortunate as to go near the beast would be killed. As an example, Mr. Gilbert mentions the case of the late Mr. G. L. Gibson, of the Bombay Forest Service, who wounded a tiger just as darkness was coming in, causing him to leave it. Next morning, he went out after it, and close to the place where he left the tiger the previous night, he came across the body of a native boy who had been tending cattle, and had just been killed by this wounded tiger. Whilst he was examining the boy the tiger rushed out, seized Mr. Gibson, and from the wounds received he died. The plan Mr. Gilbert has always adopted in following up a wounded beast, however is to get as many beaters as he can, and form them into a solid body, then place himself with the other guns in the front rank, having his spare rifle-bearer close behind. The whole body then move slowly forward. It is necessary to move slowly and carefully, and occasionally to turn round to see that the men are not straggling. Every now and then the beaters throw stones forward into the thickest jungle and are encouraged to make a noise. The wounded tiger or panther, more often than otherwise, reveals his presence by growling. He has known, however, a wounded tiger allow him to get within eight yards of him in karvi reeds without growling. His position was discovered there by his heavy breathing caused by a lung wound and the movement of the reeds. Mr. Gilbert's theory is, that a wounded beast will not charge home into a solid body of men. He may commence his charge, and if any of the men were to rush out in terror from the main body, it is probable the animal might seize him, but if all stand firm he would not come on. Native beaters are great believers in this theory. Mr. Gilbert has often known them, when a tiger breaks back or roars near them, gather together in a mass and shout for the purpose of keeping the beast off them. As to the objection that one ought not to allow the beaters to run any risk as they are unarmed, he replies the beast must be killed, and if the sportsman goes in the front rank the beaters' risk is minimised. It would not be right to force beaters against their will to join in a following up, but in his experience a large portion of the beaters are very plucky and often recklessly brave, requiring restraint and frequent words of warning. Never has Mr. Gilbert known a wounded animal charge a solid body of men. A beast, which would make good his charge against one or two, even in face of two barrels of a rifle, has been known to avoid charging a mass and to sheer off after having made his spring. When one can get an elephant to go tiger-shooting, says Mr. Gilbert, by all means take it, but failing this, at least have some one with you who can fire a gun in case of necessity. Rice, in his book on tiger-shooting, recommends similar tactics to those suggested by Mr. Gilbert, who seems to think that the death of Colonel Hutchinson might have been avoided if the beaters had been with the sportsmen in solid formation.

IT is not often Mr. Labouchere is right on Indian matters—indeed, he is most frequently at sea, and Anglo-Indians read *Truth* for amusement rather than profit. But in regard to opium Mr. Labouchere is "as right as right can be," and credit must be given where it is due. In the number of *Truth* which arrived by the mail, Mr. Labouchere tells us he considers the anti-opium agitation based partly upon ignorance and partly upon that Pharisaical intolerance of all human weaknesses except our own, which is such an obnoxious feature in the English character. That opium is abused as well as used Mr. Labouchere recognises, but that the abuse of opium in India is as widespread or as pernicious as the abuse of alcohol in England, there is no evidence to show. If on such grounds as these, says he, "we were further to rob the people of India of their liberties, inflict upon many of them incalculable suffering, strike off an important item of public revenue, and possibly sow the seeds of a disastrous insurrection, it would be the most senseless concession ever made to an ignorant sentiment." Our contemporary further commends the remarks of the *British Medical Journal*, to which we drew attention a fortnight ago, and says that if, as the journal states, the official report is practically the same it is all the more ground for the protest, which has been made against saddling the Indian Exchequer with the cost of the Commission. "It is bad enough," Mr. Labouchere concludes, "that Pharisaical busy-bodies in England should desire to force their own views upon the mild Hindu, but it is adding injury to insult when the mild Hindu has to pay the cost of proving to them that they are in the wrong, more especially if, as the British Medical Association seems to have demonstrated, the requisite proof might have been obtained for a few shillings' worth of postage stamps, instead of by the expenditure of thousands of pounds on a Royal Commission." This is the view taken by Anglo-Indian and native journals generally, and Mr. Labouchere's views on this matter, if on few others, will be universally endorsed in India.

ATTENTION is again being called to the attractions offered by British East Africa as a field for Indian emigration. Mr. W. A Fitzgerald, recently, at the Imperial Institute, read a paper on the subject, contending that now under British rule slavery has been abolished, the liberated slaves will naturally return to their own homes, a new colony of labourers will be required to take their place. India, as Mr. Fitzgerald urges, offers at once an immediate solution of this difficulty, in the inexhaustible recruiting ground amongst the teeming population of her poorer and more congested districts. The sphere of British influence commences at Wanga, on the Umba River, and extends northwards as far as the Juba River, comprising a total coast line of over four hundred miles, within which are to be found safe and commodious harbours, large navigable rivers, flourishing towns, and a rich and fertile territory. Before the Portuguese conquest settlers from India, Arabia, and Persia had built towns and cities whose ruins are now spared along the coast-line and lived in a state of high civilisation. The coast land is of uniform richness and fertility. All the ordinary produce and grain and oil crops generally are cultivated in open fields; whilst all the more valuable products, such as palms, fruit trees, bananas, sugar-cane, &c., are grown within carefully fenced-in plantations, and it is also within these that the slave-cultivated villages are situated. Mr. Fitzgerald believes there is an opening for European enterprise as well as Indian labour, and he is at pains to enumerate the products of the farm and the forest. Unfortunately, however, he stops short here, and does not offer any suggest

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

SUMMONING OF THE JAPANESE PARLIAMENT.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS TO BE DISCUSSED.

TOKIO, SEPT. 24.

The Mikado has issued a proclamation, summoning his Parliament to assemble, on the 15th proximo, at Hiroshima, for a week's session for the transaction of important business.

THE LANDING OF CHINESE TROOPS DURING THE BATTLE.

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 25.

The Chinese transport landed 7,000 men while the battle was proceeding in the mouth of the Ya-lu River.

CHINESE ENTRENCHED ALONG THE YA-LU.

It is estimated that 38,000 Chinese troops are entrenched along the River Ya-Lu.

THE MOUKDEN AND WIJU ROUTES FORTIFIED.

The Governor of Manchuria is fortifying the routes to Moukden and Wiju, in order to stop the Japanese advance.

OCCUPATION OF AN ISLAND BY THE JAPANESE.

The Japanese have occupied the Island of Hai-Hung-Tao in the Korea Bay, and have made it a coaling station.

THE STRAITS MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

The *Times* publishes a special article to-day, fully reviewing the question of the contribution of the Colony of the Straits Settlements towards the Imperial defence.

The article says that the Singapore Government's proposal to increase the original contribution to £70,000 seems to be a fair compromise, based upon a calculation of the respective interests of the Imperial and the Colonial Governments.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE CZAR.

The reports received from Russia regarding the state of health of his Imperial Majesty the Czar are all of optimistic character.

His Majesty's health is exceedingly unsatisfactory, and it is reported, on good authority, that he is suffering from Bright's disease.

Strict silence is maintained in Russia with regard to this fact being known in Europe.

FURTHER ENCROACHMENTS ON BRITISH INTERESTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE TOWN, SEPT. 24.

Much concern is felt in the Colony owing to an agreement concluded between the Transvaal and Portugal regarding the Delagoa Bay Railway.

The agreement is very detrimental to the interests of the Cape.

The Hon. Mr. Cecil Rhodes is going to Lorenzo Marquez, and afterwards will proceed to Pretoria in order to confer with the Portuguese and Transvaal authorities on the matter.

THE BULGARIAN ELECTIONS.

SEVERAL RUSSOPHILES ELECTED.

SOFIA, SEPT. 24.

The new elections to the National Assembly of Bulgaria have commenced.

The party of which M. Stoiloff, the Chief of the present Cabinet, is the head, has been triumphant in the Principality.

Nine avowed Russophiles have been elected, and probably more Russophiles will succeed in entering the Assembly.

M. Dragan Zankoff, the Bulgarian refugee, who was head of the Provincial Government, formed at Sofia, after the kidnapping of Prince Alexander in 1886, and who subsequently fled to Russia, has been elected.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, with the English mails of the 14th instant, left here for Bombay, at 8 a.m., to-day.

THE BARODA COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, SEPT. 25.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta further examined witness Ramchander. Mr. Apte cross-examined witness, but nothing of importance was elicited. Mr. Apte then asked for an original copy of the statements the witnesses made before Mr. Maconachie and the Agent to the Governor-General. The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta replied that Mr. Apte might put a written application; and then he would consider whether to give or formulate an objection. Mr. Apte might summon the Agent to the Governor-General to produce it in the Court. It was decided that a written application was required as in the case of the Crawford Commission. The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta then might make an affidavit.

THE INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 25.

A Select Committee on the Indian Articles of War Bill will be held on Friday next, when a report will be prepared which will be submitted to the local governments before presentation in the Legislative Council.

REDUCTION OF TELEGRAM RATES BETWEEN INDIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The proposal to considerably reduce the cost of telegrams between India and the United Kingdom, has been received by the Government of India; but it is impossible for any answer to be given as the matter is one in which the Cable companies are mainly concerned, and the Government can take no action without their sanction.

THE DIRECTOR OF ARMY REMOUNTS.

The Director of the Army Remount Department, during his tour will visit Bombay twice to inspect the Remounts; remaining some days on the 5th November and the 28th December.

PROJECTED RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

The programme of the railways to be constructed will not be published for a considerable time, if at all, during the year as, owing to the financial condition of the country, sanction will have to be at least postponed in many cases.

POONA RACES.

THIRD DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 25.

The weather was perfect, and the attendance largest, and most fashionable ever known. Lord Harris, accompanied by Lord Wenlock, arrived at the race-course at the proper time. The state of the racing was extremely interesting and highclass. The Governor's Cup attracted a field of fourteen. Speculation was brisk. The Aga Khan's stable was most in demand, and lent good old Turkish Flag a big following. This was the prettiest race ever seen on the Poona course; it was very fast from start to finish. The Arabs proved superior to the Country-breds. The Galloway, Venture, was splendidly ridden, and won with a lot in hand. The galloway interest was well sustained to the end.

1ST RACE.—"The Corinthian Stakes."—Rs. 800 from the fund, with a starting sweep-stake of Rs. 30 for each horse declared to start. For all Galloways 13-3 and under, qualified under general condition 2. 13-3 Englishand Australians to carry 11st 12lbs. 13-3 Arabs to carry 10st 10lbs., 13-3 C.B.'s to carry 10st. 3lbs. Distance Six Furlongs.

Mr Macpherson's ch a p Mystic, 9st 2lbs, Capt Firman..... 1
Messrs Townsend and Murray's b aus m Duchess, 10st 9lbs.. 2
Captain Ross' b g al Bismillah, 9st 10lbs, Owner..... 3

Bismillah led to three furlongs, where Mystic overtook him. Duchess came up at the distance and challenged Mystic, the latter winning by half-a-length. Time,—1 min. and 29 secs.

Betting: Even on Mystic; and 3 to 2 against Bismillah and Duchess.

2ND RACE.—"The Galloway Plate."—Rs. 800 from the fund. With a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each Galloway declared to start. For all Arab and C.-B. Galloways. Winners of an aggregate amount of Rs. 10,000 and upwards barred. Value computed under W. I. T. C. new rules 9 and 13.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a g Fakir, 8st 8lbs, Ebrahim..... 1
Mr Lyndon's g a gal Lucky Boy, 7st 13lbs, Mirza..... 2
H H Aga Khan's b a g bismarck, 9st 11b, Gibbs..... 3
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a g Manilla, 9st 7lbs, Ryder..... 0
Mr A B C's b a gal Mizzle, 9st 4lbs, Pugh..... 0
Mr Stewart's b a gal Puddumjee, 9st 4lbs, Wool..... 0
Mr Macartie's b a gal Brilliant, 9st 11b, Robinson..... 0
Aga Moochool Shah's g a gal Speed-of-Thought, 8st 11b, Smith..... 0
Mr Runjeet's b a g Rainbow, 9st 11b, Bunsingh..... 0
Mr Lindsay's b a g St Paul, 8st 9lbs, Native..... 0

Lucky Boy led to the distance, where he was joined by Fukeer and Pudumjee to the home turn, where Bismarck crept up. A good race home ensued. Fukeer won by a length, three lengths dividing the second and third horse. Time, 1 min. and 54 secs.

Betting: 3 to 2 against Bismarck and Lucky Boy; 5 to 1 against Pudumjee, Brilliant, and Fukeer; 6 to 1 on Speed of Thought; and 12 to 1 against the rest.

3RD RACE.—"The Governor's Cup."—Rs. 1,000 presented by H. E. the Right Honourable Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., with Rs. 1,000 added from the fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start. Second horse to receive Rs. 300 from the starting stakes; third horse to save entrance and starting stakes. For all Arabs and country-breds. Distance.—R. C. and a distance.

H H Aga Khan's g a h Venture, 9st 6lbs, Smith..... 1
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a g Turkish Flag, 8st 13lbs, Ebrahim.. 2
H H Aga Khan's c a h Sterling, 9st 6lbs, Gibbs..... 3
Mr Apcar's br ch h Sabot, 11st, Pugh..... 0
Maharaja of Mysore's b a h Child of the Island, 9st 8lbs, Ryder..... 0
Desai of Mungsuli's g a h Soocab, 8st 13lbs Robinson..... 0
Mr H E A W's g a h Dameron. 8st 9lbs, Lutchman..... 0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Sir Robert, 8st 3lbs, C B Mahomed..... 0
Maharaja of Mysore's c a g Isinglass, 7st 11lbs, Mirza..... 0
Mr Runjeet's c a h Ratanada, 7st 8lbs, Native..... 0
Mr Runjeet's b a h Speculation 7st 7lbs, Native..... 0
Mr James' g h h Hankow, 7st 5lbs, Wool..... 0
Messrs Bapty & Monie's g a h Avenger, 7st 4lbs. Mildenhall 0
Thakore Saheb of Wudhwan's g a h Merlin, 7st, Native..... 0

Isinglass led to the three-quarter mile with Speculation and Ratanada close behind, Sterling and Venture lying next with Turkish Flag close behind. At the home turn Venture came away, and won easily by two lengths. A good third. Time, 2 min. and 51 secs.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Sterling; 5 to 1 against Turkish Flag; 6 to 1 against Venture 7 to 1 on Sir Robert; 8 to 1 on Sabot, Child of the Island, Dameron, Soocab, Isinglass, Speculation, and Merlin; and 20 to 1 on the rest.

4TH RACE.—"The Champagne Stakes."—Rs. 1,000 from the fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. For all Arabs, and Bombay, Mysore, Nizam, and Berar C. B. horses. Distance.—1 mile.

Capt Welman & Mr Hume's blk ch geld Kestrel, 7st 13lbs, Robinson..... 1
Mr H E A W's ch a h Cæsar, 8st 2lbs, Pugh..... 2
Colonel Steven's ch ch m Rocket, 9st 4lbs, Capt Firman..... 3
Mr Ali bin Ameer's g a h Kohinoor, 9st 11lbs, Ebrahim..... 0
Thakore Saheb of Wudhwan's b ch m Lady-go-Fast, 8st 4lbs, Abdool Aziz..... 0
Mr M N G's b ch mare Mehtab, 8st 12lbs, Mirza..... 0
Maharana Shri Jallumsingh's ch a h Alert 8st 7lbs, A Wahed 0
Mr Brent's ch a h Visitor, 8st 7lbs, Mildenhall..... 0
Colonel MacIntire's b ch m Chianti, 8st 6lbs, Smith..... 0
Colonel Steven's b a h The Boy, 7st 11lbs, Jamal Khan..... 0
Mr M N G's b a h Toofan, 7st 11lbs, Wool..... 0

Lady-go fast was scratched. There was some delay in starting owing to Chianti and Mehtab, but Cæsar got away with the best start; at three-quarter mile Kestrel got his head, and came off through and won easily by a length and a-half. Rocket was a good third. Time, 1 min. and 53½ secs.

Betting: 3 to 2 against Kestrel; 4 to 1 on Alert and Chianti; 5 to 1 against Kohinoor; 10 to 1 against Rocket; 16 to 1 on Toofan; and 20 to 1 against the others.

5TH RACE.—The "Auction Scurry."—Rs. 500. Distance—three furlongs. Selling Race for Arab and Country-Bred Galloways 13-3 and under. Weight.—13-3 to carry 10-7, to be sold for Rs. 1,000. 4lbs. deduction for every Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. Weight for inches. Penalty. —Winners of Rs. 1,500 in the aggregate 7lbs. Allowance.—Maidens allowed 5lbs.

Captain Cleaver's ch a gal Halcyon, 8st 10lb, Wool..... 1
Colonel Radcliffe's g a g Memory, 8st 8lb, Robinson..... 2
Mr Cursetjee's b a p Expert, 8st 3lb, Ebrahim..... 3
Capt Ross' b a gal Bismillah, 9st 12lb, Owner..... 0
Major Hill's g ch m Dutchka, 9st 8lb, Capt Firman..... 0
Mr Naranjee Dwarkesdas' g a gal Rajah, 8st 10lb, Mirza..... 0
Mr Beresford's w a gal Sleet, 8st 7lb, Native..... 0
Ali bin Ameer's c a p Lord Cromer, 8st 11b, Gibbs..... 0
Mr Wormald's c a p Rutlam, late Lariken, 7st 12lb, Native... 0
Mr Rustomji Byramji's g a p Mushoor, 7st 11lb, Lutchman.. 0

The race was won by three lengths. Memory got away, but was caught by Halcyon, who finished as he liked. Time, 39 secs.

Betting: 5 to 4 on Memory; 2 to 1 against Dutchka; 5 to 1 against Halcyon and Expert; 8 to 1 against Mushoor; and 20 to 1 against the others. Rutlam was scratched. Winner sold for Rs. 870.

"The Steward's Purse."—Rs. 1,000 from the Fund with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. For all horses. Distance.—2 Miles. Allowances—Maidens on 1st May, 1894, allowed 5 lbs; maidens 10lbs. Entrances.—1st May, Rs. 25; 15th June, Rs. 20; 1st September, Rs. 100.

Mr Moochoolshaw's b aus in Minihaha, 10st 6 lb. Aga S Shah W O .....

THE POONA RIOTS.

CASE ADJOURNED.

The cases against the persons accused in the recent rioting has been adjourned to the 28th instant

THE BELUCHISTAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 25.

An officer of the Beluchistan Agency will be shortly deputed to settle the boundary between Dehra Ismail Khan and the Zhob Valley.

THE GILGIT-KASHMIR POSTAL SERVICE.

Mr. O'Shea, Superintendent, Imperial Post Offices, Kashmir, has arrived at Gilgit, with a view to organising a Gilgit-Kashmir postal service. The postal department hope to conduct the experiments with snow shoes and sledges in mid-winter on the passes.

SHIPWRECK INDEMNITY TO THE ROYAL MARINE.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the increased rates of indemnification, proposed by the Government of India for officers and engineers of the Royal Indian Marine, for loss of property by shipwreck, namely, Rs. 1,625 for commanders; Rs. 1,590 for lieutenants and chief engineers, ranking as lieutenants; and Rs. 1,430 for sub-engineers, engineers, and assistant engineers.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

THIS year the Trades Union Congress, now meeting at Norwich, seems to have out-heroded Herod. One of the organs of the working party certainly does not put too fine a point upon it, in describing Mr. Delves as "not a milk and water leader." The demands of the Congress have been aptly summed up by the paper with the largest circulation in the world: "What the labour leaders now desire is no longer the right to vote at elections and to have a representative in Parliament of their own social grade; they want to reduce the large incomes, to lessen the incidence of the commercial competition, to lower the industrial output, and to dictate terms to the employers of labour. The Trade Union is the type—what the French would call the 'idee mere'—of the whole enterprise, and the spirit of a trade-union is the reduction of all work and all workers to a dead level of equality. The reason is obvious. If especial opportunities were given to individual talents and industry, the success of the genius would mean the defeat of the fool, and the competitive principle would thereby be left in its own original form, such as Nature herself designed it—the old, hard, and yet salutary doctrine of each one for himself, and the devil take the hindermost. This is what the New Unionism cannot put up with; it must needs play the part of a petty Providence, promote the equality of every worker, and secure, so far as in it lies, the reduction of the best man to the level of the average. We have lately seen two instances of this spirit. The objection to the process of 'contracting out' in the case of the Employers' Liability Bill had no other meaning than that no individual should be allowed to make such good terms for himself as would not include the humblest and least efficient worker. The dislike of option as applied to the measure dealing with the eight-hour day for miners was animated by a similar motive to discourage individual arrangements with the capitalist owners, and enforce on the whole industry—and, indeed, according to the views of the Congress, on every form of industry—a hard-and-fast regulation, adapted to the capacity, not of the most efficient, but of the least efficient."

It is refreshing to turn from Congress clap-trap to the conclusions carefully arrived at by Mr. W. C. Little, Assistant-Labour Commissioner, in regard to the condition of the agricultural labourer, which is distinctly better than it was two decades since. The two principal points which affect the labourer's condition are the amount of wages which he can earn and the purchasing power of his money. There has been, of late years, a marked advance in both of them. On the former point, indeed, there is some difficulty in arriving at an estimate. The rate of wages in each district does not give us a standard by which the actual earnings of the labourers can be either measured or compared. Earnings vary in the different districts. They are, generally speaking, highest in the northern counties and lowest in the Midlands and in the western. In Northumberland, for example, we are told of a labourer's family whose aggregate income was £213 14s., and of another with an aggregate income of £198 10s.; and, though these are set down as somewhat exceptional cases, and though a considerable reduction must be made from them when we look further to the south, yet the inference which Mr. Little draws from the figures sent in from all districts is that in many labourers' cottages the income available for the support of the family compares favourably with that of a city clerk or a poor curate. But as regards the purchasing power of the labourer's money there has been an improvement almost equally in all districts. It is curious to note that the improvement in the agricultural labourer's condition has been going on coincidently with the agricultural depression of the day. There is less work to be had now than formerly, but the gain of the labourer is that there are fewer hands available for it, so that those who remain on the land are in a better position to command their own terms. The exodus from the country to the town has thus proved of more certain advantage to those who have stayed than to those who have chosen to depart. It is certain, too, that, in many other ways, he has had his share of benefit from the general advance which has been made; and that, though much still remains to be done before his position will be what it ought to be and what it can be made, it is at least better than it has ever been, and that the improvement has been so regular and continuous as to give promise that he will do something more than maintain the ground which he has won.

Indian exporters will be interested to learn that, according to the report just issued by the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture, as to the total production of wheat in the year 1894-5, the product of the principal exporting countries of the world is estimated at over 577 million hectolitres. That of the chief importing countries is over 294 million hectolitres. The wheat crop of the whole world accordingly amounts to 872 million hectolitres, or, in round numbers, 69¼ million hectolitres more than in the previous year. The only important change in the yield of wheat and corn, as compared with the preceding harvest, is in South America. While in the United States there is nearly 1,000,000 acres of land less under wheat, there is a continuous and rapid increase in its production in the Argentine Republic, the current year showing an addition of 20 per cent. A continuous increase is also evident in the quantity of land under wheat and rye in Hungary, Croatia, and Slavonia. In the United States the production of maize is calculated at 140 million hectolitres less than in the previous year. Great Britain is the largest importer of foreign wheat, the deficit to be made up during the present year being calculated at 60 million hectolitres, as against 11¼ for Germany, 11¼ for Austria, 10¼ for Italy, and 7,000,000 hectolitres deficit for France.

British trade with the East, according to one of the principal merchants engaged in it, is little affected by the war between China and Japan. Indeed, in one respect it benefits. Heavy shipments of warlike stores for both belligerents are being made at Continental ports, and the vessels employed belong to this country. There is no fear of seizure before reaching the China seas, and not much then. In the southern part of those seas our trade is not affected, and even in the north it has only become rather sluggish. That Lloyd's share the confidence is shown by the fact that for Hongkong they have not added to the premium, and have put on only half-a-crown for Shanghai and 5s. for ports further north. Rarely, if ever, have war risks been so low when the combatants were powerful.

It seems, according to the letter of a correspondent, that, at least in one part of Asia, British trade has benefited by fluctuations in the price of silver. For the past year our exports to the Persian district of Khorassan have been surprisingly large. The state of exchange has caused both British and Russian merchants to raise their prices, but the latter have raised theirs much higher than the former. This has turned the trade in piece-goods entirely in our favour. Hitherto, the Russian article, though inferior, was preferred because it was cheaper; now that the prices have become nearly equal the British article, though still a little dearer, is preferred to the Russian. In noticing this change a Tiflis newspaper ascribes it to the fact that our merchants are men of substance content with smaller profits, while Russian merchants are lethargic and over-reaching. Another reason for the large increase in imports is that the Russian Government have arranged with the Ameer of Bokhara to extend their customs system to his territory and to place a customs cordon along the frontier. A committee of Russian officers met last year in Transcaspia to arrange for the introduction of the new regulations, but so far nothing is known of the decision at which they arrived. Indian merchants, anticipating an increase of duty, have hastened to put large quantities of their wares across the frontier. There is little doubt, our Consul at Meshed says, that piece-goods and those articles that Russia herself can supply will be rigidly excluded and confiscated if discovered, but tea, indigo, and muslin will be allowed through as before. Russian trade, he thinks, is bound to increase steadily, as the Government are paying their subjects to send goods to Persia instead of elsewhere, and as she is of opinion that trade is one of the greatest factors in the Central Asian question she has stationed agents in the most remote places in Persia. Though the Shah is continually issuing stringent orders prohibiting the export of wheat nobody near the frontier takes any notice of them, and after each harvest strings of camels frequently numbering one hundred, laden with grain, cross into Russian territory daily. Persia, even after a plentiful harvest, has only barely sufficient to feed her population at a cheap rate; the wholesale export of wheat by Russian speculators has, therefore, a disastrous effect on the peasantry, and three-fourths of the population of Khorassan are on the verge of starvation. Last year, owing to this contraband trade, bread was four times as dear as after a good harvest when there was no exportation; this led to two or three riots, which were happily suppressed before much harm was done.

The cablegram from New South Wales, announcing that the new Parliament will repeal all the protective duties imposed by Sir George Dibbs in 1891, together with many other tariff taxes of longer standing, forms a significant complement to the letter of President Cleveland accepting the new American tariff as a slight instalment only of tariff reform, and calling the American people, with no uncertain sound, to a fresh struggle for commercial freedom. This letter, as Mr. Thomas Sherman says in a communication to the *Times*, reveals to the protectionists the failure of all their ingenious devices for thwarting the will of the people, and opens a vista of tariff agitation which will not cease until the example of New South Wales has been followed and every shred of extortion, under the guise of protection, has been destroyed. The American enemies of free trade could not have played its game better if they had tried to do so. Had the Wilson Bill passed public sentiment would not have supported any agitation for further tariff reform for several years to come. Yet that Bill was extremely unsatisfactory, not only to thorough-going free-traders, but even to Mr. Wilson himself. It was a mere compromise. It left far too much protection in force, and its results would have been disappointing. But the protectionist demanded more, and purchased the few votes needed to obtain it. The immediate result is that our hands are free, that public opinion not merely justifies us in renewing the agitation, but peremtorily demands that we shall do it; and the President of the United States puts himself at the head of our forces. It is impossible that the new tariff should stand unchanged for more than a few years. It will soon produce another enormous surplus. The revenue must be reduced. It would therefore be impossible to avoid a new battle upon the tariff issue if we wanted to. But we do not want to. What, then, will be the issue of the struggle? American protectionists are fully convinced that free trade will never win any more victories in the future; but then no protectionist ever did believe in the possibility of free trade until it fell upon him as an accomplished fact. The probability is that the new tariff will remain without much change for several years to come although sugar is likely to be made free of duty, and it is possible that duties may be taken off iron ore and coal. This would suffice to dispose of the surplus revenue. But in 1898 the cause of free trade will gain a signal victory; and in 1900 the only question will be whether any tariff at all shall be allowed to remain. If the protectionists should once more succeed in purchasing votes enough to modify the tariff in their interest—an event barely possible in 1897—the whole tariff system will be swept away, and direct taxation substituted. Otherwise, the tariff is likely to remain for some time longer, after being purged from protectionism as far as practicable.

Adverting to the report on the working of the Indian Factories Act in Bombay for the last official year, the *Manchester Guardian* describes it as "drawn up in a very conciliatory spirit towards the millowners." The chief organ of Lancashire interests proceeds: "The general sanitary conditions are said to be satisfactory, but it is admitted that no improvement has been effected as regards the dust-laden atmosphere of the Bombay cotton-pressing establishments, and that the ventilation of the mills generally is not all that could be desired. Proposals have been laid before the Bombay Millowners' Association with a view to remedying this latter defect, and meanwhile the inspectors appear to be very anxious not to put the millowners to any very serious expense on this account. On the other hand, we are assured that the latter are manifesting a laudable desire to comply with the spirit of the Act and such recommendations as the inspectors make. As the Act is certainly not a very onerous one judged by the Lancashire standard, it would be surprising if this much could not be said. The chief inspector rather goes out of his way to insist that there is no indication that employment in the factories is detrimental to the health of the operatives, but he weakens the statement by attributing this absence of ill-effects to frequent change of employment, the operatives passing from factory labour to agricultural labour and back again, and taking comparatively short spells at each kind of work. If, the inspector remarks, 'people devoted their lives to factory work, and worked in factories every year and all the year long, possibly some effect on their health might be noticeable.' Now the frequent alternation of outdoor and factory work referred to is admittedly limited to the up-country factories. The illustration given is drawn from Khandeish, and it cannot be applied without gross exaggeration to the Bombay mills, for instance. Some further evidence on the point, at least, is required before we can allow that, in the words of the report, there is even in this respect 'a broad distinction' between the factory operative in India and his brother-worker in the great English manufactories."

A memorial has been presented to the Spanish Government by certain industrial interests in the Basque provinces, known as the "Ligue provinciale de productores," requesting the Government to appoint a technical commission to enquire into the capabilities of the industries of those districts for supplying the Government with portable arms for the military services. It is urged that the industries established in the Basque provinces have made sufficient progress to permit of the supply to the home Government, as regards both efficiency and economy. The memorial points out that all the nations of Europe with the exception of one or two of less importance than Spain, now manufacture their own armaments. It is urged that there is no good reason why Spain should not do the same, and it is further set forth that with the support of the Spanish Government the native industries would be able to supply a large amount of ammunition and armaments for the Latin countries of South and Central America.

Writing in the *Forum*, Mr. Edward Atkinson discusses, somewhat enigmatically, "Present Industrial Problems in the Light of History." After a rapid sketch of Industrial evolution before and since the beginning of the factory system, he points to the marvellous progress in manufacturing and commercial methods of the last thirty years, and to the concurrent growth in the United States of evils tending to neutralise the advantages of this progress. One of these is the lack of efficient labour union organisation, whilst many of the trusts and companies of capitalists "which are merely of a selfish order" are a fraud upon the community. Of these, however, Mr. Atkinson has no fear, since they carry with them the seeds of their own dissolution. They will disappear by means of invention, which will supplant them by finding out new processes better than those now controlled by the trusts, whilst labour "will come to comprehend better the terms of its own existence and the terms under which its own work must be done." He makes no allusion to the effect of Protectionism upon the economic interests of his country, except by denouncing "the false principle that commerce (international commerce) is aggressive and to be dealt with as a war of industries." The latest and most malignant embodiment of this principle is seen, he thinks, in the construction of three naval vessels, aptly called "commerce destroyers." They cost £600,000 each, and the cost of maintaining them is greater than the entire annual expenditure of Harward University. They are worthless as cruisers, for they can carry little coal, and worthless also as battle-ships, because their armour is light. They are intended simply to destroy merchant-ships and their cargoes. The recent tariff contest at Washington is a contest with this evil spirit of hatred of foreign commerce, springing from the false notion that in international trade what one nation gains another loses. That notion must be and will be eradicated.

The permission to substitute a bit of ordinary pasteboard with a half-penny stamp for the official post-card seems likely to be used freely by business houses but very little by private correspondents. This is the impression got by inquiry among Post-office officials. At one sorting-house in a populous well-to-do suburb, for example, no single cards of the ameteur kind have been seen, but about fifty arrived in a batch from a firm of drapers. Seing that the new rule only came into force on Saturday, this batch may be regarded as the first swallow of many. Experiments prove that the Post-office does not everywhere put the same interpretation on its regulation that private cards must be "as nearly as possible" like the official cards.

DEFAMATION OF A LOCAL DOCTOR.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment, in the case, in which Dr. James Munday, a local medical practitioner, charged George William Spalding, of the *Bombay Gossip*, with defamation, Mr. G. W. Roughton, solicitor, appeared for complainant, while the accused did not put in an appearance.

Mr. Cooper said there was no doubt as to the paragraph printed and published in the *Bombay Gossip*, of the 11th of August last, being defamatory as regarded Dr. Munday, the complainant. It alleged untrue statements as to his professional attainments, held those attainments up to ridicule and alleged negligence in regard to professional conduct. All these were grave imputations to make regarding a medical gentleman. After hearing the high opinion the witnesses called on behalf of the complainant entertained in regard to his professional character and ability, he (Mr. Cooper) was of opinion that his reputation could have been little affected by the publication of such a poor paragraph in a paper so recently started, and which, it was stated, had stopped its publication in consequence of these proceedings being taken against it. The accused is a young man. He said he had been suffering badly from fever at the time he received the contribution, and he sent it in for publication without carefully and properly considering its contents. He had expressed sorrow for its publication and regret if it had caused injury and annoyance to complainant. It had also been stated that defendant had lost what money he possessed in the publication of the paper, and that he was now in poor circumstances. Of course, that was no justification for acting as the accused had done. His Worship thought that the accused had been made a tool of by some mischief-maker, and had also been ill-advised in attempting to defend his conduct in respect to this publication. The accused was fined Rs. 100, or in default of payment of the fine was sentenced to fourteen days' simple imprisonment in the House of Correction. The whole amount of fine, if paid, was ordered to be handed over to the complainant as compensation.

The accused put in an appearance after the judgment had been delivered, and reported himself to the magistrate.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Sutlej, with the English mails of the 14th instant, left Aden at 8 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay at 1 p.m., on Sunday. She brings the following passengers:—

From London: Major and Mrs. H. Mansfield, child, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Spalding, Surg-Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Mr. R. Boteler, Miss E. Barratt, Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Porter, infant and maid, Capt. and Mrs. Peyton, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Wallich and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Took, infant and servant, Mr. C. M. Jerdon, Mrs. Arnold and two children, Mr. C. Speechly, Mr. F. E. Bowen, Mr. Batten, Miss M. Kennedy, Mr Silver, Mrs. Fraser and two children, Capt. and Mrs. V. M. Birkbeck, Lieut C. A. Robinson, Mrs. Brodie, Mr. Hollis, Lieut. C. H. Richards, Rev. T. Heron. Mr. W. C. Walton, Mr. D. A. Thomson, Lieut. Geo. Milne, Mr. Colin M. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Souter Robertson, Mr. Grimes, Lieut. and Mrs. Brownlow, Miss Fergusson, Mrs. R. W. L. Tooze, Mr. W. Garlick and Capt. Ellis.

From Brindisi: Surg.-Lieut.-Col. J. Scully, Capt. G. A. Cookson, Capt. G. B. Smith, Mr. McCormick, Mr. J. L. Reuss, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Partridge, Major and Mrs. Rowan, Mr. F. Edgelow, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Walker, Mr. P. E. Benson, Mr. H. L. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pratt, Mr. A. C. Palmer, Mr. M. Sherer, Major Allason, Mr. O. Dwyer, Mrs. C. J. Bond, Mr. F. J. Needham, Mr. C. Webster, Mr. E. M. Coventry, Mr. A. C. Showers, Lieut. F. J. Moberly, Col. C. L. Harvey, Lieut. W. Evans, Major Western, Mr. E. O. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Francis and infant, Mr. D. R. Benson, Major Baker, Capt. G. Sutton Jones, Mr. R. A. Willis, Mr. Chalk, Mr. O. Spence, Mr. A. Barrow, Mr. J. Knox Wight, Veterinary-Capt. F. Short, Mr. A. C. Young, Mr. Bertrand Gosselin, Mrs. E. J. Wright, Mr. S. Yoshitaki, Mr. Saunders-Slater, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Trevor, Mr. C. H. Wollaston and Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Rawlins.

For Kurrachee:—Mr. W. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. E. B Chitty, Mr. Newnham, and Mr. Smith.

THE REMISSION OF ONE LAKH AND-A-HALF.—III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I now proceed to redeem my promise in my letter of the 18th instant to expose the inaccuracy of the Hon'ble Mr. Trevor's reply, that "the farm was given for three years, afterwards extended to four years and seven months from the 1st January, 1888, to 31st July, 1892, *and in the absence of any reliable data as to the legitimate consumption of the district under the old system the guarantee was fixed very much in the dark.*"

With due deference to the Hon'ble Mr. Trevor's statement, I may say that it is altogether misleading. The Abkari Department was not in the dark, but was in full light of reliable data of the legitimate consumption for three years before the contract was given to Mr. Dubash, i.e., before 1st January, 1888. Not only that, but I am told that they were keeping a record of the quantity of mhowra flowers distilled in each still.

Paragraph 70 of the Abkari Report for 1884-5 says: "The bidders at the auction sale of the farm for 1884-5 took fright at the new conditions already referred to, imposing restrictions on the manufacture, sale, and selling prices of the liquor, and under-estimating their profits under those conditions, made very low offers. Their fears were dispelled by the results of the year, and the offers received at the auction sale of the farms for the current year exceed in the majority of cases the amounts realised in any previous year. Under the revised arrangements introduced last year *both the Government and the [illegible] the advantage of ascertaining exactly the [illegible] consumption of each taluka and of [illegible] of each farm.*" Perfectly clear.

Having thus secured the advantage of ascertaining exactly the liquor consumption of each taluka, and knowing the real worth of the farms, the Abkari Commissioner advertised for tenders for farms in the *Government Gazette* of the [illegible] and 28th September, 1889, extracts from which [illegible]

Tenders are invited [illegible] the undermentioned country spirit farms [illegible] January, 1890, for *three months* commencing [illegible] Each tenderer should [illegible] revenue which the tenderer [illegible] to Government if the farm tendered for is given [illegible]

A statement showing the quantity of [illegible] of each strength consumed and the amount [illegible] realised in each of the farms in each of the years 1884-5, 1885-6, and 1886-7.—

	Khandeish.	25° U. P.	60° U. P.	Rs.
1884-5	..... Gallons	12,441	839,754	437,750
1885-6	..... "	16,741	1,102,173	531,570
1886-7	..... "	20,003	1,047,316	5,43,400

On the face of the above facts and figures the Hon'ble Mr. Trevor states that "in the absence of any reliable data as to the legitimate consumption of the district under the old system, the guarantee was fixed very much in the dark." This is really very deplorable. How much faith can be kept by the public in the answers of the authorities given on various questions put in the Legislative Council? This, I hope, will be considered by the present Government. It is evident therefrom that (1) the Abkari Department was not in the dark about the licit consumption of the Khandeish district; and (2) the tenders invited were only for two years and seven months for the Khandeish district. But the contracts given to Mr. Dubash by what, by a euphemism, the Hon'ble Mr. Trevor calls "special request," was for three years and seven months for the district of Khandeish, and included in it the Native States of Dangs and Mewas. What motive induced the Abkari Commissioner to change the terms of the tender invited? Why did he extend the period to three years and seven months, and the area to that of Khandeish plus Dangs and Mewas? Here is darkness! This is not the first instance of the Abkari Department having exceeded the terms of an advertisement. When the farm for the Surat district was first given to Mr. Dubash during the regime as Abkari Commissioner of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Pritchard, the terms of the advertisement were changed in favour of more favourable ones. I will state fully about the Surat contract in my next and last letter.

When Mr. Dubash sustained a loss in his contract of Khandeish of Rs. 7,92,629, and when the Government failed in their expectations, why did they not invite fresh tenders instead of continuing it in the hands of Mr. Dubash at a lower rate of Rs. 5,40,000? How is it that the Surat district farm with a population of 649,989 gives a revenue of Rs. 6,45,000, while Khandeish with a population of 1,493,771 gives only Rs. 5,40,000. It is very dark, indeed.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 25. P. B. DANTRA.

THE BARODA COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

OPENING DAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA CAMP, SEPT. 24.

KHAN BAHADUR JAMSHEDJEE ARDESHIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B., (president), Mr. Gajanan Bapuji Kothare, B.A., LL.B., and Shrimant Rao Saheb Gunpat Rao Gaekwar, barrister-at-law, forming the Commission, appointed to investigate charges of bribery and corruption laid against Mr. W. S. Bapat, Assistant to the Survey and Settlement Department, commenced their enquiry to-day in the Municipal Hall. A dais was erected for the accommodation of the commissioners, who took their seats exactly at 12 o'clock. The Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhoy, and Mr. Furdoonji Kanga, of Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, app

to put questions to witness, who gives evidence in his own way.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that the case would never end if he was not allowed to take witness in his own hand. Witness continued when sawari (i.e., Bapat) came to Baroda he went and stated that his grievance was not redressed. Keshavrao then took him to Mr. Bapat. Tatia was seated there, Mr. Bapat said that he would do his work if he acted according to what Tatia said.

What did you say ?—I consented to do so. I was then taken to a house which I subsequently came to know belonged to Mr. Bapat. I was there told that my work could not be done without money. If I wanted to do my work I should bring money. I told them I had then no money in Baroda, but agreed to pass a promissory note. Tatia wrote the note, and I signed it after affixing a stamp thereon. Next day I went to Mr. Bapat's kutcheri. I was accompanied by Tatia. I was taken to Mr. Bapat who told me to file an application, and bring proof in support thereof. (The application which was signed by the witness and dated 16th January, 1893, was put in by Mr. Mehta and marked Exhibit No. 7.) I had, I believe, altered the date on the petition. After the application had been sent in he was told that papers in connection with the case would be sent for and after taking Mr. Athale's opinion he would decide whether a widow could alienate land. After four or five days I again went to the kutcheri, when I was shown the orders in the case, and they were read out to me by Mr. Bapat, who said I would get the land. Next day Tatia came to me and told me that the orders in my case were being prepared, and I was asked to give Rs. 1,000. I said I had no money, but if Nanasaheb's business was done promised to get Rs. 1,000 from Nanasaheb. Tatia and I then went to Nanasaheb and told him to pay us Rs. 1,000, which we said would be credited to his account. Nanasaheb replied that he would give the money if orders in respect of his land were passed in his favour. Tatia agreed to do so. A document for Rs. 2,500 was then passed. Rs. 2,000 were, Tatia said, to go to Mr. Bapat, and Rs. 500 to him. So far as I remember the document was written by Nanasaheb himself. I signed the document. (The document was identified by the witness, and put in by Mr. Mehta.) The next day I went to Mr. Khimchand with Manecklal. Nanasaheb had first demanded the money from Manecklal and with Manecklal we went to Khimchand's house. Bhura Bechar with the receipt book and money came to Nanasaheb with us. There we were told by Bhura that he would demand Rs. 50 as commission. Nanasaheb signed the receipt, and I took the money. Next day when Tatia came I gave Rs. 1,000 to Tatia, and we both went to Mr. Bapat with money. Before I gave him money, I had taken a receipt from him. (The Hon. Mr. Mehta here read the receipt which stated that money would be returned if the work was not accomplished.) Witness said : The sum of money was given to Mr. Bapat. As I doubted that Tatia would not pay the money to Mr. Bapat, I accompanied him to Mr. Bapat's place. I got the application admitted with proofs of deposition taken in the civil court. After two days I again went to Mr. Bapat who read the orders to me. The orders were not then signed. The orders were in my favour. Next day Tatia Vithal came to my house and demanded the balance of money. I told him that I had given Rs. 1,000 and passed a note for Rs. 2,000, and I demanded from him a counter-document. He then gave me a *karar chitti*. (The *chitti* was put in.) I then went home (Barkal) requesting Tatia to send orders to get possession of the land. When I reached home I received a letter from him. I did not pay the balance to Tatia when he demanded, but I paid it subsequently in the month of *Chaitar Vad*. We went to Bapat's house, and a purse containing Rs. 400 was paid to Mr. Bapat in the presence of his brother-in-law Keshavrao. When I received a letter from Tatia, after Rs. 400 had been paid to Mr. Bapat, he came to Baroda, and said that the copy of mukhtiarnama had already been put in. The mukhtiarnama was searched, and it was found. I was then told to go home, and was told that the orders would be sent home. The orders came and I got possession of the land in the month of May. (The orders signed by Mr. Elliot was put in after Mr. Mehta had read them.) The land was mortgaged with me in consideration of the money I had spent in getting its possession and further cash paid. The deed was drawn for Rs. 3,000. I paid Rs. 1,500 to Bai Vakhat. I had deducted Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 50 for Khimchand and something for interest, and Rs. 400 paid by me to Bapat.

The Commission then adjourned. The members are not to observe any holidays, but will continue the proceedings from day to day until they are finished.

CRICKET AT AHMEDNAGAR.

MR. ERACHSHAW SORABJI NAGARWALLA'S TEAM VS. NAGAR LOCAL TEAM.

A VERY interesting one-day's cricket match was played on the N. I. Parade Ground, between an eleven of Mr. Erachshaw Sorabji Nagarwalla's team and the eleven of the Nagar Local team on the 23rd instant. The match resulted in a win for Mr. Erachshaw's team by 65 runs. The scores for Mr. Erchshaw's team was 179, and for the Local team 114 runs. The chief feature of the game was the batting of Messrs. Bomonshaw Dhunjishaw, Sorabji Cursetji Bottlewalla, Darabshaw Edulji, Kaikusroo Saroshi Eranee, Erachshaw Sorabji (captain), and Shaik Husain, who each knocked up 39, 31, 28, 16, 12, and 11 runs respectively. Messrs. David Gunput, S. M. Yusuf, and Rajdikshit played well and ran up to the double figures for the visitors. The bowling of Messrs. Erachshaw Sorabji and Bhorge was good, and the batting and fielding of Mr. Erachshaw's team was excellent.

The following are the score :—

ERACHSHAW SORABJI NAGARWALLA'S TEAM.
1st Innings.

Bomonshaw Dhunjishaw, run out b. Yusuf	39
S Y Bhorge, b David	9
Pande, c Gunpat, b Rajdikshit	5
Erachshaw Sorabji (capt), b Yusuf	12
Sorabji Cursetji Bottlewalla, b Abdool Kader	31
Bhimji Meherji, b Rajdikshit	8
Darabshaw Edulji, c David, b Rajdikshit	28
Shaik Husain, b Rajdikshit	11
Kaikasroo Saroosh Eranee, c Yussuf, b David	16
Alexander, not out	7
V L Parkhe, b Yusuf	1
Extras	12
Total ..	179

NAGAR LOCAL TEAM.
1st Innings.

David, b Eraeshaw	42
Rajdikshit, retired	10
S M Yusuf, c Bomonji, b Erachshaw	20
Abdool Kader, b Bhorge	1
Shaik Ahmed, c Husain, b Bhorge	0
Ganpat, st b Erachaw	22
Nagershaw, c Bomonji, b Bhorge	0
Shaik Osman, c Bottlewalla, b Bhorge	10
Shaik Yusuf, not out	1
Jaferkhan, b Bhorge	0
Yellappa, b Bhorge	0
Extras	7
Total..	114

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE following is the programme for to-day, Wednesday, which will be the last day before the final meeting on the 17th and 18th of October, commencing at 5 p.m. sharp :—

I.—Tent Pegging—Horses or Ponies.

II.—Jumping Competition—A, Horses ; B, Ponies.

III.—The Fiji Stakes—Ladies' nomination, Gentleman to ride to a point, dismount, and run to where his nominatrix is standing and receive an umbrella and cigarette, open umbrella, light cigarette, mount, and return over hurdle to winning post, finishing through paper screen. First through paper screen with umbrella open and cigarette alight to win.

IV.—Tandem Race.

V.—Jaldi Stakes—Competitors to ride to trees, take off saddle, and return riding bareback, carrying salded.

Competitors are requested to make their entries at the Gymkhana, or send them to the honorary secretary, before mid-day to-day, but post-entries will be accepted.

T. W. BIRKETT,
Bombay, Sept. 26. Honorary Secretary.

THE growing practice of introducing orchestral accompaniments in the service of Anglican churches has led to the formation in London of what is termed the Church Orchestral Society, with Mr. Arthur H. D. Prendergast as its conductor. The scheme has met with cordial approval of the most distinguished Church musicians in London. With Sir John Stainer as president, the committee includes such notable names as Professor J. Frederick Bridge, of Westminster Abbey ; Dr. G. C. Martin, of St. Paul's Cathedral ; Dr. E. H. Turpin. the secretary of the College of Organists ; Mr. W. S. Hoyte, of All Saints', Margaret Street ; Dr. C. W. Pearce and Mr. Alfred J. Eyre, and among amateurs Mr. Champneys, the physician, and Mr Baden-Powell, the precentor of St. Paul's Knights-bridge. The scheme includes the formation of an orchestra of women as well as of men, which will be prepared to give its services in churches on festivals and other occasions.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes :—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing imaginable.' This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff

HEAVY CLAIM AGAINST A MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran continued the hearing of the suit of Messrs. Sorabjee N. Talati and Company against the Indemnity Mutual Marine Assurance Company, Limited, in which the plaintiffs claimed that the defendants might be decreed to pay to them the sum of Rs. 45,000, with interest at nine per cent. per annum from the 18th October, 1892, and the costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiffs ; while Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the defendants.

Sunder Pandurang was further cross-examined by Mr. Lang and said : I did not ask to see the telegram. If a shipper comes and shows the telegram, it is the practice to initial it. The telegrams are shown when the ship is about to sail. It is not the practice, and a telegram has not been shown me in every instance that a ship is about to sail. I have not asked for telegrams to be shown me in every instance.

You said you were not told that the steamer had left Shanghai ?—No. There are a number of insurance offices in Shanghai. I was not told that this was a somewhat unusual insurance to be effected in Bombay. I wanted to know whether the steamer had sailed, and the reason why insurance should be effected here, because some of the native shippers are in the habit of getting the insurance effected in Bombay. I wanted to ascertain whether this risk was of that kind.

Have you known another instance of goods being insured in Bombay, which were shipped from China to Bombay ?—No. I had not been offered such a risk before the 15th October. I stick to the expression that this was a somewhat unusual insurance. I had not heard before the 15th October of the typhoon season in China, that is from June to October. I have heard of what the monsoon season is in Bombay. We don't charge higher rates during the monsoon season than at other times of the year. The season makes no difference in our rates. I have no instructions from my masters as to the risks I am to take ; but I have received instructions from the head office as to the nature of the risks. There may be other instructions received when we had made references on particular matters.

When Reporter told you that Volkarts had taken the tea, did you ask him why they did not take the silk ?—No.

Did you think it worth while to make the inquiry ?—No.

Re-examined by Mr. Scott.—In taking risk for the defendants' company, I was guided by the same principles which apply to the other insurance companies. No insurance was to be taken on vessels overdue, and no insurance of a speculative character was to be entertained. I issue total loss insurance policies on behalf of the defendants' company. In the press copy of policy, which is produced, the practice has been to strike out the words "free of particular average" and to let the words "total loss" remain. (Witness shows specimens of total loss policies.) At Mr. Macaulay's suggestion, the words "total loss" were always left in f. p. a. policies. I have a weekly return of policies issued by me : they were prepared for each mail. (Policies of different forms were produced and put in, with the different rates charged on them.) I was in the habit of taking risks from Rangoon, Mauritius, and Zanzibar to Bombay ; and I considered this was not a rather unusual risk which I took on the 15th October. I had not plenty of time before 1 o'clock to get the policy stamped on that day. The reason for getting it stamped that day was that Reporter wanted the policy early.

N. D'Silva, examined by Mr. Scott, said he was an assistant to Sunder Pandurang in the insurance business in the office of the "Bombay Company," and knew a man named Reporter who came to the office on 15th October. Witness referred him to Sunder. He asked Sunder if he would take a risk on goods from Shanghai to Bombay with an average. Sunder said "we don't take risk with an average ; if you like we will take with f. p. a." That was all that witness remembered. At Sunder's instructions witness made out a policy from a bill.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—I have got here the counterpart of the bill.

How far off were you from Sunder when the conversation took place ?—About six feet off.

Were you listening to the conversation between Sunder and the Parsee the whole time ?—No : I was busy with my work. I don't know if any policy was issued that day by Sunder before this one. I don't know if any other policy was issued that day at all.

You can't remember any conversation Sunder had with any one other person about a policy on that or any other day ?—No.

From the 15th October up to this day has any one asked you if you remembered the conversation Sunder had with the Parsee on the 15th October.—No. I went to Messrs. Brown and Moir's office about a fortnight ago.

Did Sunder tell you that you had to go to Brown and Moir's office ?—Yes.

What did he tell you ?—He first spoke to me on the 19th October, and asked me if I remembered the conversation he had with the Parsee. He took me to Brown and Moir's office on the 19th October, 1892. I don't remember if there were any other policies stamped on the 15th October, 1892. (Looks at counterfoil-book.) There were four policies issued that day.

And this was the first of the four ?—Yes, there is very little business done in Bombay on a Saturday afternoon. There was a policy effected on the 15th October for Nanjee Goolam Hoossein ; but I don't remember who the broker was. I can't say which was the second policy issued that day. The brokers generally bring the premium which is paid if Sunder accepts the risk, and the bill is drawn up at once. I cannot say how many people come and see Sunder in a day. I don't remember how many people came to Sunder on the 15th. I remember the Parsee, because he first came to me on the 15th. I heard everything that took place until the rates were mentioned. I was listening attentively. After that I heard nothing else as I was busy. I went to my tiffin about 1 p.m. The Parsee was there when I left. I wrote the policy after I returned from my tiffin. The policy was not filled in when it was stamped. I sent for the stamps before I went to tiffin.

The Parsee and Sunder were still conversing when you went to your tiffin ?—Yes. I did not make out a receipt for the premium. It was made out before I went to tiffin. The document had been stamped before I filled it in.

Re-examined by Mr. Scott : Before going for my tiffin, I sent to Mr. Wright a slip for stamps, to be initialed by him. I think the policy was sent to be stamped before I went for my tiffin. Sunder sent it to the Stamp Office.

Mr. Henry C. Wright, examined by Mr. Scott, said he was one of the directors of the Bombay Company, who attended to the insurance business on behalf of the defendants and other companies. The business was conducted on the same lines. Sunder was the insurance clerk. Proposals for insurance were first taken to Sunder, who had authority to accept the risks. He had instructions for the conduct of the business. The policy sued on was signed by witness. Sunder said nothing to witness in regard to it. It was brought in by a sepoy. Witness had his attention next drawn to it on Tuesday, the 18th October. He first heard that morning that the Bokhara was lost. He did not know before then that the steamer was overdue, and had made no enquiries other than the letter written to the P. and O. Company. It was not true that witness made enquiries of Jamsetjee Chinoy on Monday. Sunder made no enquiry in his presence of Jamsetjee Chinoy. Witness had a conversation with Sunder about the rate, but it was so long ago that he could not exactly say what it was. He could not say what Sunder told him. As far as witness could recollect, Sunder told him that he had been taken in ; that he had been told that the steame had not sailed from Shanghai. Witness went either alone or with Sunder to make enquiries at Volkarts.' Witness then went to his solicitors and told Mr. Moir what he knew. Some correspondence then ensued. Witness wrote his letter of 22nd October to the head office on information given by Sunder, and in reply he received a telegram from the head office. He had been connected with insurance business since 1888. He had never known overdue risks being taken by his companies. If one were offered to him, he could not accept it. Witness knew of no office which accepted overdue risks in Bombay.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang : Without making any independent enquiries, I sign policies put before me by Sunder. He gets a bonus from the Bombay Company in addition to his pay. In some cases, the bonus is estimated on the profits the company makes, and in other cases on the amount of business done. I don't know if he has received a bonus since the loss of the Bokhara. I don't know if he gets paid a bonus by our broker Jivandas. I wrote the letter of the 22nd October on the information given by Sunder. On Sunder's information, I wrote the paragraph that we accepted the risk from the plaintiffs after making due enquiries. I was not in the Bombay Green with Sunder and Jivandas at noon on the 15th October. I was there on Tuesday, the 18th October, on my way to my solicitors, and might have spoken to some natives. I did not go to the Green on Monday. About 3 p.m., on Tuesday, I spoke to a man, named Thackersi. Having read in the papers about the loss of the Bokhara on Tuesday, I went to my office about 8 a.m. I had then present to my mind the fact that we had accepted a risk on the Bokhara. Sunder came to the office about 10 a.m. I am not aware that the P. and O. Company furnish to our office copies of their time-tables and hand-books. I don't know this man (by name Jamsetjee Dorabjee Chinoy). I never saw him, never enquired of him, regarding the Bokhara.

Thackersi Goculdas, examined by Mr. Scott, said he is a partner in the firm of Jivandas Dharamsi and Co., brokers to Wallace and Co. He remembered a Parsee broker, named Reporter, returning 45 per cent. on a policy of insurance on the 15th October, about half-past 12 or 1 p.m. Witness went with Tricum on Monday, the 17th October, to Sunder at the defendants' office, where Tricum asked Sunder if he would accept a risk on the Bokhara. Sunder refused to accept it, enquiring how it was that Tricum came to effect an insurance with him on behalf of Sassoon and Co. Sunder at first asked Tricum if the steamer had sailed or not. Tricum did not reply. Witness and Tricum then left. Subsequently witness saw Sunder at his office, to which he came to enquire if anything had been heard about the Bokhara. Witness replied in the negative.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—I don't remember if I paid return premium to anybody except Reporter on the 15th October. A mehta pays such premia. It was by chance that I saw Reporter there that day. It did not strike me as strange that Sassoon and Co. should be wanting to insure on the Bokhara. Tricum did not tell Sunder that the Bokhara had sailed from Shanghai seven or eight days previously. I did not know on Monday that the Bokhara was lost. I know Jamsetjee Dorabjee Chinoy, an insurance broker, doing pretty good business. I did not meet him on Monday on the Bombay Green.

Re-examined by Mr. Scott.—Jivandas is dead.

Krishnarao Ramchunder, examined by Mr. Scott, said he was superintendent of the insurance department in Gaddum Bythel and Co.'s office. Witness had a conversation with Sunder about the Bokhara, on Monday, the 17th October. He asked witness if he had heard anything about the steamer, and witness said he had not. He said he had accepted a risk on the Bokhara on Reporter representing that the steamer had not left Shanghai. Witness personally was not able to give Sunder any information. Reporter came to witness on Saturday, about 11 a.m., and asked him if he would accept insurance on silk and tea per Bokhara. Witness told him that, as they had branch offices in Shanghai and head offices in Hongkong, they were not authorized to accept risk in Bombay on outward goods from China. He said nothing about the steamer being overdue.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—I swear it was not on Friday, the 14th, that Reporter came to me. Immediately Reporter told me what the risk was, I refused it, and he then left the office. Risks on goods from China to Bombay is a very unusual thing in Bombay. I am not a caste-fellow or friend of Sunder. I have no note of Reporter coming to me on the Saturday. On Monday, Sunder did not explain why he had come to me before going to the P. and O. office. We were not suspicious about the Bokhara until Tricum came to our office and offered David Sassoon's insurance on Monday. During the rest of the day there was a feeling of suspicion about the Bokhara, that is, that there was something wrong with the steamer. It is always easy to ascertain from the P. and O. office when a steamer leaves any particular port. It is generally the case that the P. and O. have fixed days for the departure of their steamers.

To the court.—I don't know personally the dates when steamers leave.

Re-examined by Mr. Scott.—There are extra P. and O. steamers, the dates of which we know from advertisements.

Mr. C. Moir, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, remembered Mr. Wright and Sunder coming to him on the afternoon of the 18th October, and his making a memorandum of what they said to him.

Mr. Lang objected to the memorandum being admitted.

Mr. Scott said it was admissible, because it explained the repudiation by the company.

His Lordship ruled that the memorandum was inadmissible.

The court then adjourned.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICTIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 15th September, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—Manuel del Espino, Work-shop-Foreman, Aligore Jail, of No. 2, Leonard Road Hastings, Calcutta, India, for a mechanical contrivance for driving all vehicles, whether on the surface or in mines, and to be used as a motive power for any other purpose, to be called Espino's Patent Motive Power ; Carl Jost, Mechanical Engineer, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, for Improvements in Revolution Counters ; Revd. Fr. Philip, O.C., R. C. Chaplain, Meerut, for an improvement in punkha-pulling apparatus ; Robert Greig Kennedy, Executive Engineer, Punjab, Irrigation Branch, at present residing at Largo, Fife, Scotland, for a self-acting canal sluice gate, and silt preventor; Noorbhoy Ismaljee, Merchant, residing at Musjid Bunder, Bombay, for an improved machine for extracting fibres from plants ; William, Perkins, of 1, Sherborne Lane, King William Street, in the County of London, England, Mining Engineer, for improvements in oil lamps ; Thomas Henry Lee Bake, of 7, Coburg Place, Bayswater, Gentleman, and Henry Alfred Leverett, of 16, Tokenhouse Yard, in the City of London, Engineer, for Improvements in tanning skins and hides ; Joseph Patrick McGrath, of No. 3, Ripon Street, in the town of Calcutta, a temporary Assistant in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, for an improved system of cigar and pipe smoking, to be called the Anglo-Indian Swan Pipe and Cigar Holder.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888 in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act :—Frederick L. Montgomery, Machinist, of 390-11th Avenue, in the City, County, and State of New York, United States of America, for roller cotton gin. (Filed 10th September 1894) ; George Johnston, of Durban, Natal South Africa, Engine Smith, for improvements in and relating to couplings for railway vehicles. (Filed 6th September 1894) ; Robert Bell, of 29, Lynedoch Street, Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, North Britain, Doctor of Medicine, and a Fellow of the Faculty Physicians and Surgeons, for improvements in the means and apparatus for cooling and ventilating railway carriages. (Filed 10th September 1894) ; Henry Wilmot Bryning, Supervisor, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, at present residing at Simla, for an improved mechanism to utilise manual labour, whereby a man by means of his own weight employs the maximum amount of power with a minimum of fatigue. (Filed 14th June 1894) ; Jean Baptiste Vernay, of 31, Rue de l'Hotel-de-Ville, Lyon in the Republic of France, Manufacturer, for improvements relating to the manufacture of bottles and other glass articles, and to apparatus therefor. (Filed 6th September 1894) ; George Lamb Scott, of 18, Nelson Street, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, Engineer, Charles Henry Nevill of Bramhall Hall, Cheshire, England, Calico-Printer, and Samuel Jones Redfern of The Meadows, Urmston, near Manchester, aforesaid, Print-Buyer, for improvements in wheels and axles for vehicles. (Filed 10th September 1894) ; William James Richie Simpson, Doctor of Medicine, and George Speirs Alexander Ranking, Doctor of Medicine, Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Indian Army, both of No. 3, Middleton Row, Calcutta, for improvements in or relating to boxes, safes and other receptacles for containing articles liable to injury from the effects of damp or of fire or of both, or to undergo fermentation, putrefaction or decay from exposure to the air, or to parts of any such receptacles to which by their special nature such improvements may be applicable. (Filed 3rd September 1894) ; John Taylor, of 64, Barton Arcade, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, improvements in woven driving belts. (Filed 10th September 1894) ; Alexander Cunningham Robertson, of 2, Henderson's East Wynd, Machine Fitter, and James Lyon Scott Lyon, of 31, Reform Street, Joiner, both of Dundee, in the County of Forfar, Scotland, for improvements in or relating to frames for spinning jute, flax, hemp, cotton, worsted, or other fibrous substances. (Filed 6th September 1894) ; Arthur Maltby, of 8, Hanover Place, Upper Barker Street, London, in the County of Middlesex, England, Tailor, for improvements in and relating to Pneumatic tyres. (Filed 10th September 1894) ; Hermann Ganswindt, of Schoeneberg near Berlin in the Empire of Germany, Engineer, for improved flat metal strips as supporting and bracing means in connection with aerial vehicles, ship and balloon propellers, turbines, wind-wheels, and the like. (Filed 10th September 1894).

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V. of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the period shown against each :—Mark Maxwell Lindsley, Chief Draftsman of the Locomotive and Carriage Department, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Parel Works, Bombay, for improvements in compound locomotive engines. (From 10th September 1894 to 9th September 1895) ; John Ashington Thompson, Tea Planter, at present of 3, Mission Row, Calcutta, for cutting and gathering tea leaves from off the tea bushes, by means of specially constructed shears, scissors, knives, hooks or sickles. (From 3rd November 1894 to 2nd November 1895) ; Edward Sheardown and John Charles Barker, of No. 44, High Street, Hull, in the County of Hull, England, Seed Crushers, for a method of and apparatus for cleaning cotton seed. (From 26th September 1894 to 25th September 1895).

SAVES TIME AND MONEY.—Munk's Pulmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hocking, dry or humid cough, cold bronchitis and other Pulmonary diseases, acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the throat and wind Pipe. As. 12, of MADON, SONS & Co.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE European troops in Delhi Fort, we hear, are having a bad time of it from fever. There is a large number of cases in hospital, and on Wednesday more than twenty men from the Infantry were admitted as fever patients.

THE Government of Madras has forwarded a copy of its proceedings to the Secretary of State for India admitting Mr. Charles Kough to an annuity of £1,000, with effect from the 31st July, 1894.

ON the night of the 18th, writes a correspondent, an officer's servant, returning after dinner from the Garrison Mess at Dehra Ismail Khan, was bitten by a snake in the foot. Surgeon-Lieutenant Evans, I.M.S., hearing of the accident, immediately hastened to the spot, applied a tourniquet, and gallantly sucked the wounds made by the fangs of the reptile. Acute symptoms had already set in. In all human probability Surgeon-Lieutenant Evans by his plucky act saved the man's life.

SOCIETY—by which term is meant the society which dwells in London from May to July only—claims, says the *Saturday Review*, to possess a certain exclusiveness; but it is as nothing compared with the extreme caste prejudices which obtain among the poor. The casual man of the world believes that there exists an appreciable difference between the respectable artisan and his drunken and dishonest neighbour; the one he may employ, the other not on any account. But the difference of rank between the Queen and the humblest country gentleman is not greater than that which exists between the man who wears a collar and his brother of the coloured neck-cloth. We may reckon at least three degrees of social rank between one family which pays 9s. a week for its house and another whose rent amounts only to 8s. Twenty stages lower down we come to the family which inhabits one room. Lower still comes the man who accepts the occasional shelter of the workhouse or the casual ward. These distinctions are, of course, unintelligible; or, at least unimportant, to the educated outsider; but they have a very real meaning in this region of social evolution. When a man is out of caste with the people who live in his street or alley, he pays no attention to their public opinion. He will come home drunk at night, he will quarrel loudly with his wife at the open window, he will use filthy and blasphemous language in public ; in fact, he does as he likes in his own eyes, and puts not the slightest social restraint upon himself, because he knows that he is nothing to his neighbours and they are nothing to him, and therefore he may act as best pleases himself. But this caste prejudice is also a very difficult thing to fight against in the endeavour to introduce club life among the masses. But, first, it must be understood that the British workman is by nature incapable of starting a club on his own initiative. The initiative must come from above himself. He is wofully deficient in the bump of organisation. The political club, which is so prevalent among the lower classes, is either the offspring of the brain of the political agent, or remains at best but a mere privileged public-house—privileged in that its wines and beer may be consumed on the premises on Sunday during church hours, which is denied to the ordinary drinking palace.

THE impending Imperial manœuvers in Western Prussia are to include extensive cavalry operations, at which the new quick-firing guns will be tried. These are of such light weight that only one horse is necessary to draw the weapon and another the ammunition for it. The rapidity with which they are fired is extraordinary, many hundred shoots being discharged in a few minutes. With one or more of these weapons each cavalry regiment is to be supplied. The new gun seems to be a sort of mitrailleuse, the first idea for which was given by a Maxim gun, which was presented to the Emperor some years ago in England, and which he gave to his Hussar Regiment. There are different opinions in German military circles as to the value of these new guns. Many believe that the mobility of the cavalry will be hampered by them.

A MOST remarkable sect has just made its appearance in the Volga province of Samara, of which, as far as is known, only women can be members. These sectaries make a point of what they call "self-crucifixion" They feed exclusively on grass, herbs, and berries, and subject their bodies to all kinds of self-imposed tortures. They are opposed to the institution of clergy and the worship of pictures. It is said that a large number of women are being attracted to this sect.

FOR some time, recently, a swindler against whom a warrant has been out in Paris had been able to escape detection. The other day, he was strolling along the Boulevard de Strasbourg when he saw a man in front of him whom he took for an old acquaintance. Coming up behind him, he struck him in the back, at the same time making use of a colloquial phrase which may be rendered into English : "Hullos, old chap, how are you getting on ?" The man thus accosted turned round, whereupon the fugitive from justice, to his horror, discovered that it was a well-known member of the detective force, and moreover, by a wonderful coincidence, the very one who had his affair in hand. There was a wild attempt at escape, a hot chase, and before many minutes had elapsed the imprudent thief was safely in custody.

THE Polish papers give an account of one Michael Tebinka, a former finance commissary, who was tried before the Vienna Court of Criminal Jurisdiction in connection with the Bukovina Customs Process, and sentenced to four years' hard labour. He was one of those who, through a recent act of clemency, were granted a free pardon. The Director of the Lemberg Prison made known, as usual, to the prisoner the result of the Emperor's edict, and he straightway left the gaol. A short time after, Tebinka returned, and, in a quiet voice and with words of gratitude, begged the Prison Director to allow him to return to prison, if only for a night. "What ! you are a free man, and do not want to go away from here ?" said the Director. Tebinka declared that he was alone in the world, and did not know which way to turn. He wanted a quiet night's rest, to enable him to think it all over. In the course of that night Tebinka hung himself.

THE *Liverpool Pulpit* is down on the reported acceptance by the Baptists of South Africa of a gift of nine thousand acres of land in Matabele and Mashonaland from Mr. Rhodes, as well as of a "very handsome donation" which that gentleman is said to have contributed from his private purse. It hopes the report is premature ; but "if the Baptists in South Africa are of a sufficiently degraded type to hold out the hand to receive Mr. Rhodes' 'handsome donations,' then we venture to express the hope that the manhood of the Baptists and of all other followers of the Lord Jesus Christ at home will force their recreant brethren to fling back with disdain and horror the price of human blood. Our indignant contemporary adds :—"When the land of the Matabele has been paid for, when due confession of the sin of filibustering has been made, when penitence has been shown by such reparation as is in the power of mortals, and when the whole bad policy of extending the Empire by means of Maxim guns has been abandoned, then, and not until then, ought the 'handsome donations' of these people to find their way to the treasury of God."

AN amusing incident recently occurred in Douglas, Isle of Man. The influx of visitors by the steamers from England was so great, numbering some 16,000 in the one day, that the bread of the town ran short. Bakers kept their ovens going throughout the day and night ; 2½d. loaves were selling at 6d., and finally despatches were sent to the neighbouring towns of Ramsey, Castletown, and Peel for supplies by tram. Happily, nobody went to bed hungry.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *St. James' Gazette* has no hesitation whatever in saying that there is not a solitary Chinese convert and, moreover, that there never has been a real convert. No genuine Chinese has ever really embraced Christianity ; but many have appeared to do so for purposes of their own. We (*St. James' Gazette*) can confirm this correspondent's declaration by saying that the same opinion was expressed by the well-known Chinese missionary, the Rev. James Gilmour, after a sojourn of twenty years in Manchuria.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following is an abstract of the proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India assembled for the purpose of Making Laws and Regulations at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday (20th September). Present : His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, P.C., LL.D., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., presiding ; his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, K.C.S.I. ; his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, K.C.B., G.C.I.E., V.C. ; the Hon'bles Sir A. E. Miller, Kt., Q.C. ; Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, K.C.B., R.A. ; Sir C. B. Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. ; J. Westland, C.S.I. ; and Sir A. P. MacDonnell, K.C.S.I.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AND PUNJAB LAWS ACT, 1872, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller moved that the Bill to amend certain sections of the Code of Civil Procedure and to repeal certain sections of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Antony MacDonnell, the Hon'ble Baba Khem Singh Bedi, and the Mover, with instructions to report within one month. He said : "The Bill is practically one of procedure merely. It mainly affects the Punjab. I cannot say that there is absolutely nothing in it controversial, because there is one section which has given rise to a good deal of criticism, both favourable and the contrary. But there is nothing in the least of a commercial nature in the Bill, or such as is required to be reserved for discussion in Calcutta, and I think it will be convenient to have it settled here, although I do not think there will be time to pass it. It will probably have to be passed in Calcutta, but I think we can conveniently get it through the Select Committee stage in Simla."

The motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA MUNICIPAL ACT, 1884, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller also moved that the Bill to amend the Burma Municipal Act, 1884, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Antony MacDonnell, the Hon'ble Mr. Westland, and the Mover, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the Council. He said : "It will be remembered that this is a small Bill of a single section, and the only question for the Select Committee is, to what extent the powers of the Rangoon Municipality to raise additional taxation are to be increased."

The motion was put and agreed to.

REPEALING AND AMENDING (ARMY) BILL.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Brackenbury moved that the Bill to amend certain enactments relating to the Army be referred to a Select Committee consisting of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller, the Hon'ble Sir Antony MacDonnell and the Mover, with instructions to present its Report with the Report on the Bill to amend the Article of War for the government of Her Majesty's Indian Forces.

The motion was put and agreed to.

LOWER BURMA VILLAGE ACT, 1889, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Antony Macdonnell moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Lower Burma Village Act, 1889. He said : "That Act, as the Council know, established a village-system in Lower Burma, and conferred on the village-headman certain powers, while imposing on him certain duties and responsibilities of an executive and fiscal character. Among these duties are the prevention of public nuisances and the promotion of general sanitation of the village. It has, however, been prominently brought to the notice of the Government of India that very great loss is annually caused to the Burmese people by the ravages of cattle-disease. Burma is an almost purely agricultural country ; cattle form a large part of the wealth of the people, and the question of the preservation of cattle is therefore one of great importance in Burma. This question has engaged the special attention of the Local Administration for many years. It was considered seriously so far back as 1879, and has been, from time to time, during the last fifteen years, more or less carefully discussed. Sir Charles Bernard, than whom Burma has had no sincerer friend, was, after careful enquiry, brought to accept the desirability of legislation in 1885 ; but the time was not opportune. The disturbances in Burma broke out in the end of that year, and it was not till 1889 that the matter was again considered in connexion with the establishment of the village-system in Burma, with which Sir Charles Crosthwaite's name is so honourably associated. Sir Charles Crosthwaite was disposed to include measures for the prevention of cattle-disease among the duties of the village-headman ; but the idea was not then carried into effect, possibly through fear of overweighting the newly-created village-officials with responsibilities and duties.

"Afterwards the question was taken up by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, who was compelled to go on leave before his plans had been matured. But they were prosecuted by his successor, Mr. Fryer, who, backed by a great weight of official and non-official opinion, submitted a Bill for the consideration of the Government of India ; and this Bill was endorsed by Sir Alexander Mackenzie on his return to duty this year.

"Thus, my Lord, the proposal to legislate on this subject comes before this Council backed up by the authority of four successive Chief Commissioners, and supported by a very important and weighty body of official and non-official opinion. Indeed, such dissentient voices as are heard object not so much to the substance of legislation as to the form which it was proposed the legislation should take. The question then which in this connexion the Government of India was called on to decide was, whether the legislation should be by a special Act providing a special procedure and a special organization for giving effect to it, or whether it should be by an enlargement of the functions of the village-headman, as was proposed in 1889. We had in the Madras Cattle-diseases Act of 1866 a precedent for a special Act. After the fullest deliberation, the Government of India has come to the conclusion that it is better to proceed cautiously and tentatively, and without special compulsion to keep behind rather than abreast of advanced opinion in Burma on this matter ; not to take any step which, if wrong, cannot be at once retraced ; and, above all, not to take the matter out of the hands of the people themselves, or impose conditions which are not in harmony with their wishes and customs

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE "Army and Navy Gazette" demands the strengthening of the artillery force of the British army. If, says the writer, "we attempt to fight on a European battlefield with our present weak establishment of guns per army corps—eighty-four only as opposed to 120—there can, unfortunately be but little doubt of the result. Unless some miraculous intervention should occur in our favour, our artillery, utterly overmatched both as regards number of guns and weight of projectiles, will be unable to attain the necessary preliminary superiority in the artillery duel, and will therefore be rendered powerless to prepare the infantry attack. The question will then arise, Shall the infantry be sent forward to the attack under a superior fire of the hostile artillery and against an unshaken hostile infantry armed with magazine rifles, or shall we give up all idea of attacking and take refuge in the defensive? Whichever course was adopted, the results would probably be equally disastrous. It is an infantry axiom that good unshaken infantry cannot be successfully attacked in front, and if our troops were ordered to execute a frontal attack under present conditions, the result could only be failure and a gigantic and useless 'butcher's bill;' a failure and a 'butcher's bill' for which those who oppose now the required increase of our artillery will be mainly responsible. If, after failure in the artillery duel, the attack be given up and the defensive resorted to, the outlook would not be any brighter. The hostile artillery, having gained the superiority over ours, would proceed to shower shrapnel into our stationary infantry lines. Those who consider the deadliness of the artillery practice of the present day, the man-killing power of the shrapnel now used, and the immense moral effect of overwhelming artillery fire, will admit that after being exposed to this shrapnel fire for an hour or two the state of that infantry would not be one in which they would be able to get much out of the defensive strength of their rifles, for shaken and demoralised troops do not aim. Then on would come the enemy's masses to the attack, and the result is not pleasing to reflect upon."

The Chinese army is maintained by recruiting; in some of the Western, mainly Mahomedan, provinces however, there exists a system of limited universal service. The supply of men, even in war time, is constantly in excess of the demand. From the fact that most commanders of garrisons undertake themselves the supply of their troops, the cost of maintenance is cheap, and the commanders have something left over for themselves. The pay varies according to the different provinces, but, even when regularly paid, it does not amount to more than one pound sterling per month, out of which the soldier has to feed and clothe himself. The wants of the Chinese soldier are modest in the extreme, and herein lies the main strength of a Chinese army. A few years ago the armament and training of the infantry were no better than they were at the time of the Taiping rebellion. His Excellency Li Hung-Chang was the first Viceroy who ventured not only to employ European instructors—this had been done before—but energetically to carry out their proposals. The Central Government did not regard the innovation unfavourably, since General Gordon, with his "Ever Victorious" army of 4,000 men, had given proof of what a corps led in European fashion can do. During the Taiping rebellion this had been the mainstay of the Emperor and his throne. Americans, English, Germans, and Frenchmen had served in this corps, whose strength consisted in their discipline. French officers had acted as instructors in the Chinese army for many years, of whom it is well known that their activity manifested itself in every possible direction with the exception of drill. The road for German influence was opened by the Tientsin Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Detring, the confidant of Li Hung-Chang, through whom he was not without influence upon the decisions of the Court at Peking. By his advice the Central Government pressed upon the Viceroys in each province the engagement of German officers.

The Torpedo-catcher "Lynx," whose trials had to be prematurely stopped the other day owing to the failure of a steam pipe, has since gone through her forced draught trials in a manner which reflects great credit on her builders, Messrs. Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead. Her speed on the measured mile was 27·15 knots and on a three hours' continuous run 27·01, or just over the speed contracted for. By-the-bye we hear that more experiments with French boilers are to be made in our navy, as the wet-bottomed locomotive boilers of the gunboat Spanker have been removed, with a view to replacing them by tubulous boilers of the Du Temple type. These boilers, like the Belleville boilers, which have recently been the subject of experiment in the "Sharpshooter," and which are to be fitted to the new first-class cruisers Powerful and Terrible, are tubulous or water-tube boilers, and are in use in the French first-class torpedo-boats Dragon, Grenadier, and Lancier, all of which boats steamed at over twenty-five knots on their trials.

It is not probable that we shall hear much more of Herr Dowe's "bullet-proof" coat for use in time of war. The German "Reichsanzeiger, in giving an official account of the various trials, furnishes results decidedly unfavourable to the cuirass. "The bullets traversed the shield," we are informed, but whether this means that they actually pierced it in such a manner as to kill or injure anyone wearing it is not made clear. But in any case the German experts, who, we imagine, would be the first to recognise any real military development, have decided that the shield is worthless for the purposes for which it was intended. The decision is to be regretted, because it disposes of the cherished hope that we were beginning a series of discoveries which would mitigate the horrors of war from the individual standpoint. Meanwhile the long-continued battle between armour-plate and projectile is likely to go merrily on so long as money can be found to pay for it.

After the manœuvres in Western Prussia, the German Emperor, before making his annual autumn stay at The Theerbude shooting box, will, a Berlin correspondent says, review the manœuvring fleet off Swinemunde. The fleet will consist of seventeen large and thirty-five smaller vessels, with about 470 officers, 200 naval cadets, and 9,000 men on board. The fleet will be divided into two squadrons, each of which consists again of two divisions, numbering eleven ironclads, four training ships, two despatch boats, and two torpedo-boats. After the review some evolutions of both squadrons will take place.

A writer in the "Morning Post" devotes an article to the discussion of the value of various projects for defending the southern ports against torpedo-boat attack, including those which have received the sanction of the authorities and are now in course of being carried out. As regards the protection of Portsmouth, he is apparently in favour of the construction of a mole from Blockhouse Point to the Spit Buoy, although several objections to this scheme are noticed. That the construction of such a mole would materially add to the defences of the harbour is manifest, for any boats attempting to rush the place would have to run the gauntlet of the quick-firing guns which might be placed on it. Its construction might also, it is pointed out, increase the scour on the bar and so improve the accessibility of the port. Before, however, the necessity for such a mole can be granted, it is not rather an important point to discover to what use Portsmouth Harbour is to be put in time of war? Of course the only war which can be considered is one in which we should find ourselves engaged with our good friends across the Channel, and in such an eventuality it is surely extremely unlikely that our ships would resort to Portsmouth in large numbers. As soon as a vessel was fit to go to sea, we take it that her place would be anywhere but at Portsmouth, and that, unless she was in need of docking, this is the last place to which she would return during the progress of hostilities. Certainly to congregate any large number of vessels in Portsmouth Harbour would be offering a premium to torpedo-boat attack, and therefore, after the provision of adequate defence by night in the shape of a boom across the harbour mouth, it is at other places like Portland and Berehaven we should expect to see money spent for this purpose.

In the churchyard of the village of Wouldham, near Rochester, a naval pensioner has discovered an interesting relic—the tomb of Mr. Walter Burke, the purser of the Victory at Trafalgar. The inscription on the headstone notifies the fact that the immortal Nelson died in Mr. Burke's arms, and that the worthy purser himself departed this life on September 12 1815, in the 70th year of his age. What a delightfully quaint budget of yarns that old gentlman must have been capable of spinning about naval life, presuming him to have spent at least fifty years in the sea service. There is not much romance about what we know of the pursers of the last half of the 17th century, but in all probability they were more intimately associated with the lay of the internal company of the ships than any of the other officers. If only a purser of those days had kept a diary such as that of Pepys, and it had come down to us now, we might have better chance of learning how the tars who fought under Hawke and Howe, and St. Vincent, dressed and messed, with the answer to many a score of interesting questions on the way of life in the ships of the period. Mr. Burke's grave is said to be in a dilapidated condition, and its discoverer suggests that someone should undertake its restoration.

The Channel Squadron is to be ready for its winter cruise by the end of the month, and the 22nd is mentioned as the date on which the three battleships now being fitted with bilge-keels will be out of the dockyard's hands. These bilge-keels or rolling chocks are 200ft. long by 3ft. deep, and, unless the recent experience of the Repulse is misleading, should answer the purpose for which they are being attached to the ships; how they will affect their rate of speed remains to be shown. It would, at least, be interesting to give the three vessels a run out to Gibraltar at full speed, if only by way of comparison with the run of the Royal Sovereign to that place last year, and the recent speed trial of the Resolution. Probably it will be found that the same rate can be maintained, but at the cost of more power, which there should be no difficulty in supplying.

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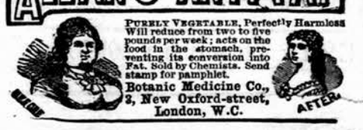

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EGG AND TOAST ACK, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 12 Cash.

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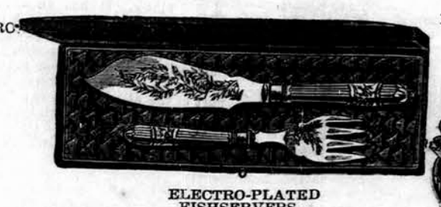

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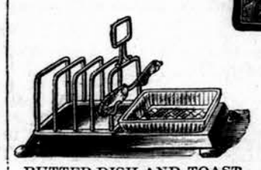
SUGAR BOWL AND SIFTER, ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 11 Cash.



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THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently, W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

Sir CHARLES CAMERON, M.D., says: "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants."

BEST AND CHEAPEST. Established 1825.

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FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

In Patent Air-tight Tins.

Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says: "The Flesh and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Foods."

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VASELINE and CUCUMBERS

CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B., *Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.*

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

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"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and nominal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures

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COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

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JET BLACK OIL FOR FARM HARNESS.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS & GLASS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,

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The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

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Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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Awarded Prize Medals at the Leading Exhibitions.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

Easily learnt from Illustrated Instruction Book.

Interesting, Profitable and Lady-like employment. Socks and Stockings knitted with great rapidity, also Under-clothing and great variety of Plain and Fancy Goods.

A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks knitted without seam or join in 35 minutes, (Stockings 50 minutes), superior to Hand Knit.

Refooting can be done quicker than Darning.

New Compound Machine equals two machines, and will Knit Wool, Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, for Child, Youth and Adult.

SO SIMPLE, A CHILD CAN WORK IT.

A Lady in Rangoon writes:—"It is a perfect gem."

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White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath, to Old Age.

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Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.

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GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889

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TOILET WATER
Appreciated for its delicate perfume and the feeling of comfort and freshness which it imparts to the skin
KANANGA EXTRACT
A DELICIOUS EXOTIC PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
At once original, grateful and persistently fragrant.
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GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for the cure of BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHTSWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly. — a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.
Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles.
Beware of Imitations.
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VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD
DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime
NATURE'S TONIC RESTORATIVE for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses.
DUSART'S Syrup (or the Wine) helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.
DUSART'S Syrup prevents Diarrhœa of infants, increases flow of milk in nursing mothers and is recommended by the Profession to the pregnant and for all cases where the vital energies are being sapped by wasting diseases.
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SANTAL MIDY
Relieves the scalding pain at once and CURES all discharges from the genito-urinary organs in either sex in 48 HOURS
obtained from the best Mysore wood.
Unlike the sandal oil of the Bazars, it is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or Injections, and causes no inconveniences.
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Beware of imitations
Each tiny Capsule bears the name MIDY
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THE FAMOUS NILE EXPLORER.
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GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.
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"DEAR SIRS, "1st October, 1893.
"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.
"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.
"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.
"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.
"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,
"(Signed), SAML. W. BAKER."
Messrs. Prout & Co., Strand, London.
Sold at all Chemists and Stores throughout the Indian Empire.

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Are the Best.
Prepared by a New and Special Scientific Process.
IZOD'S CORSETS
Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH.
Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT, STYLE, AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit. Write for our sheet of Drawings.
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Manufactory: LANDPORT, HANTS.

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SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
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ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1781.
ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS AGO.
THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
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The dampers of American type, and prevent any possibility of Jarring or Jingling. The wooden bridge near the dampers is done away with, and substituted by an AGRAFFE. The damper board has an iron bar to prevent warping in hot climates. The length of wire in the upper notes is greater than usually found in Square Pianos, which improvement has so brought up the volume of tone in this part of the piano that it has given the entire instrument an uniformity of tone hitherto unattained.
DURABILITY, SUPERIORITY OF WORKMANSHIP, ELEGANCE OF DESIGN, DELICACY OF TOUCH POWER AND PURITY OF TONE AND THE MOST EFFECTIVE CHECK REPEATING ACTION EXTANT are a few of the points wherein these marvellous pianos CANNOT BE EQUALLED.
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FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.
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PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJEST THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
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May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and rendering the Hair beautifully soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff. Also for RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it perfectly harmless and devoid of any Metallic or other injurious ingredients. IS NOT A DYE. Specially prepared for Toilet Use. The best Hair Dressing. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers. Manufactured only by—
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N.B.—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is therefore under our immediate Personal supervision.

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THE CELEBRATED RUSSIAN COFFEE MACHINE.
Works very rapidly and unfailingly, produces the finest cup of Coffee.

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Polished Copper with nickel mountings.
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The easiest apparatus for Servants.
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THE BEST INFANTS' FOOD
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